The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3429. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT BATTLES.

The Fighting Continued Through Wednesday.

The Advantages on the Side of the National Army.

THE BATTLE NOT RENEWED YESTERDAY.

Great Extent and Magnitude of the Struggle.

The Entire Rebel Army in Maryland.

A Dispatch from the Gallant General Hooker.

He Claims a Great Victory on Wednesday.

DREADFUL CARNAGE ON BOTH SIDES

Our Losses Estimated at Ten Thousand Killed and Wounded.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOOKER.

CENTREVILLE, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 17.

A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious. I had the honor to open it yesterday afternoon, and it continued until 10 o'clock this morning, when I was wounded, and compelled to quit the field.

The battle was fought with great violence on both sides.

The carnage has been awful.

I only regret that I was not permitted to take part in the operations until they were concluded' for I had counted on either capturing their army or driving them into the Potomac.

My wound has been painful, but it is not one that will be likely to lay me up. I was shot through the foot.

J. HOOKER, Brig.-Gen.

NEWS BY WAY OF HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 18.

The news received during last night indicates that the result of yesterday's fight was decidedly in our favor; but still another battle is necessary to determine who shall finally be the victor.

It was expected that the battle would be again renewed this morning, but no firing has been heard, and it is supposed that burying of the dead is the order of the day.

Gen McCLELLAN'S headquarters are at Sharpsburgh.

Surgeon-Gen. SMITH dispatched a special train to Hagerstown yesterday to attend our wounded.

The number of wounded in Gen. McCLELLAN'S army is very large; most of them will probably be brought into Pennsylvania.

The rebel prisoners taken have been sent to Fort Delaware.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 18—P. M.

Information received here this morning direct from the battlefield, represented that the battle would undoubtedly be resumed to-day, but up to this hour no firing had been heard at Hagerstown. The forces remain about in the same position as in yesterday's fight.

Preparations are now being made here for receiving the sick and wounded from the late battle. Citizens are anxious to do all in their power for the comfort of those who are fighting for the support of the National Government.

Troops are still coming in by thousands and are immediately forwarded.

The Government having complete control of the road to Chambersburgh and Hagerstown. The regular trains to these points were suspended to-day, but will be resumedd in a few days.

NEWS BY WAY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 18.

A special dispatch, dated Hagerstown, yesterday, to the *Press*, says of the fight on Tuesday:

"The battle raged with great spirit. The firing on either side was very heavy, until toward sundown, when the rebels were flanked by HOOKER and PORTER, and severely punished. Their fire became desultory, and it was evident that their ammunition was giving out.

This morning the battle was renewed by the rebels with renewed vigor. They acted as if they had been reinforced and furnished with fresh ammunition. The battle lasted until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the rebels retreated, leaving Gen. LONGSTREET and the remnant of his division in our hands as prisoners.

The entire rebel army will be captured or killed. There is no chance left for them to cross the Potomac, as the river is rising and our troops are pushing them continually and sending prisoners to the rear.

Six batteries of artillery belonging to Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division were captured yesterday and to-day, and it is said that we taken nearly 15,000 prisoners since Sunday.

Stonewall JACKSON'S army is with Gen. LEE and other distinguished officers will be forced to surrender within a day or two at furthest.

Our immense army is in motion, and our Generals are certain of ultimate and decisive success.

Stores for our army are coming by way of Harrisburgh and Baltimore.

Gen. BURNSIDE has retaken the position of Harper's Ferry, and is advancing on a special mission with his troops.

NEWS BY WAY OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

I was on the battle-field up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and left with confidence that all was going on right. It was a grand battle—the most severe of the war—every division of the rebel army being on the field.

From Harrisburgh dispatches and other movements, I think there has been some change in the position of the armies at the close of the day, but have no doubt all is well. Army trains were movforward from Frederick this morning.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

A special dispatch from Fredericksburgh states that fighting has been desperate at Sharpsburgh, and that among the wounded are Gen. HOOKER. Gen. MEAGHER, and Col. HINKS of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and the Surgeon of the Twelfth Massachusets ts reported killed.

The churches in Frederick are all taken for hospital uses. A great many rebel prisoners have been captured.

WASHINGTON, Thurday, Sept. 18—10 P. M.

The rebel prisoners captured by our scouts near Leesburgh, were brought into the city last evening. They say that the rebel force under Gen. HOOD, lately stationed at Leesburgh, left that place on Monday morning for Williamsport, for the purpose of reinforcing LONGSTREET. The prisoners were unable to accompany their regiments on the march to Williamsport, on accoun; of exhaustion. HOOD'S force was about 5,000 men.

A great many straggling and wounded soldiers from the battle-fields in Maryland had arrived at Leesburgh. The prisoners say they all concurred in the fact that the hardest fighting of the war is now going on in Maryland; that LEE was getting badly whipped, and that he would be annihilated unless reinforcements speedily came to his assistance.

A division lately encamped at Waterford had also left to reinforce LEE. It numbered about 6,000 men.

The prisoners state that the whole of the rebel army is in Marytand.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18th—Midnight.

We have no reliable news from Gen. McCLELLANto-day, though the city is full of rumors. The general belief is that our army has not gained any decisive advantage, though still acting onthe offensive. Apprehensions are felt that JACKSON may succeed in executing some dangerous flank movement with fresh troops, which will imperil our forces, but with Pennsylvania in their rear, constantly sending on reinforcements, he will scarcely venture to place himself between them and McCLELLAN.

The continued silence of the Government adds greatly to the disposition of the public to apprehend disaster to our arms.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The latest information received here up to 11 o'clock to-day, was dated from the seat of war at 11 o'clock last night, when it was telegraphed thot Gen. McCLELLAN had a severe engagement throughout the day, *resulting in gaining the position for which our army faught.*

Information from a point within four miles of the battle-ground, up to 9 o'clock this morning, says nothing of the engagement having been renewed previous to that hour. It merely states that a thousand rebel prisoners were taken yesterday, and that they were being marched to the rear past that point under a guard.

A reconnoissance in force, made yesterday, has demonstrated that *there are no rebel troops between Washington and Bull Run*, while our scouts yesterday reported that they were in full force at Drainesville on Tuesday evening.

NO BATTLE FOUGHT YESTERDAY.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 18—Evening.

Advices just received at headquarters, from Hagerstown, confirm the report that no fight had taken place to-day; that the rebels are supposed to be short of ammunition, and that the fight would probably commence at daybreak to-morrow.

Our troops are said to have behaved nobly, and talk confidently of gaining a great victory to-morrow.

Gov. CURTIN had arrived safely at Hagerstown, together with Col. J. A. WRIGHT, Surgeon-General SMITH, and his corps of Surgeons. Gov. CURTIN and staff are using every exertion in preparing for the comfort of the wounded brought into that place.

A telegraph line is being extended to Boonsboro, thus bringing us much nearer to Gen. McCLELLAN'S Headquarters. It will be completed to-morrow.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

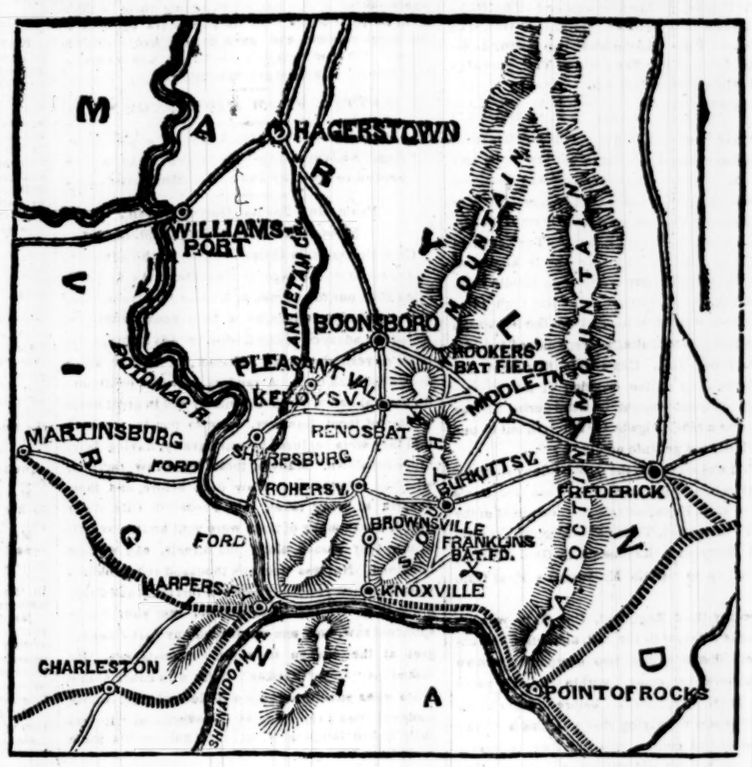
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 16,
Via FREDERICK, Thursday, Sept. 18.

To the Associated Press:

During this afternoon information was received at headquarters showing that the enemy were recrossing the river, and concentrating their forces on the ridge of hills outside of the town of Sharpsburgh to within three miles of the main body of our army. JACKSON left Harper's Ferry this morning, his troops commencing to arrive during the afternoon, when it became evident that LEE was disposed to engage our forces in battle at this point.

Gen. McCLELLAN sent for FRANKLIN'S Corps and COUCH'S Division, who were about seven miles distant, on the other side of Elk Ridge.

FIELD OF THE LATE AND PENDING BATTLES.



THE GREAT BATTLES IN MARYLAND.

The accompanying map will give a succinct view of the scene and localities of the great battles of the present week, and of the course of the rebel movements from the time they crossed the Potomac until Wednesday night. On Friday evening last, one week ago to-day, our army entered Frederick, having driven the rebel forces up to and beyond that place, from the point at which they crossed the Potomac, above and below the Point of Rocks. Our forces followed the retreating rebels from Frederick across the Catoctin Mountains, and on Sunday HOOKER and RENO came up with their rear guard at the gap in South Mountain, indicated in our map, (incorrectly called "Hagerstown Heights,") while Gen. FRANKLIN engaged another body of them on the same day, at a point to the southeast. Of these battles, the TIMES on Wednesday and Thursday gave by far the fullest and best accounts that have been published. The different bodies of the rebels seem to have then swept around southwesterly on Monday from these localities and from Hagerstown—skirmishing briskly as they retired—until on Tuesday all their forces were concentrated in the neighborhood of Sharpsburgh, at a point east of Antictam Creek, and probably at the intersection of the roads leading from Middletown to Sharpsburgh, and Rohersville and Williamsport. Here was fought the great but indecisive battle of Tuesday; and during the day's fighting, we drove the rebels south and west for some distance—our army at night occupying the ground where the battle closed. The tremendous engagement of Wednesday was fought closer to Sharpsburgh, or between Sharpsburgh and Rohrersville; and though we do not definitely know the course and result of the battle, we know that at night we occupied Rohrersville, and that Gen. McCLELLAN had destroyed the aqueduct at the mouth of the Antietam Creek, and the bridge across that creek upon the road leading to Sharpsburgh. So that from all we can gather, it would appear that the rebel army is now collected in the great bend of the river, (see map,) which will be observed as running some ten miles north from the junction of Antietam Creek with the Potomac. There are mountain ridges on both sides of the creek, and the whole country in this vicinity is thickly covered with hills, so that it is necessarily slow work pursuing the rebels, and they are able to contest many points. One dispatch asserts that the greater part of the rebel army, instead of being west of Antietam, has retreated southward in the direction of Harper's Ferry. When it is considered, however, that Gen. BURNSIDE, with a large force, holds Harper's Ferry, and that other troops, under Gen. SIGEL, are moving in this direction from Washington, it would seem that wherever the rebel army may be placed, or in whatever direction it may be retreating, it will find escape a difficult matter if our troops are thrown upon it with skill and vigor. There will likely be another, and a decisive, battle fought speedily on this part of the line of the Upper Potomac; and on the space covered by our little map is, very probably, located the ground which will see the death, as it is now seeing the dying, struggles of this great rebellion.

There was considerable artillery firing during the day on both sides, resulting in our having about forty men killed and wounded. Among the seriously wounded was Major ARNEDT, of the First New-York Artillery, who was struck in the side by a piece of shell.

The disposition of the troops for the impending battle was as follows: Gen. SUMNER'S corps, with Gen. BANKS' division to occupy the centre. Gen. HOOKER'S corps, with the Pennsylvania Reserves and FRANKLIN'S corps on the right. Gens. PORTER and BURNSIDE on the extreme left, with the view of turning the enemy's right flank. Gen. PLEASANTON supported the centre with 2,500 cavalry hnd four batteries.

Gen. HOOKER, in the afternoon, crossed Antietam Creek, and took a position on the hills facing Sharpsburgh, and three miles to the east of Keetsville. His troops got into action about dusk. The battle lasted two hours, during which the enemy were driven about half a mile with considerable loss. The Pennsylvania Reserves who were in front suffered much.

The night was occupied in getting the troops in their respective positions, while ammunition trains and ambulances were forwarded to the different commands.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sept. 17, *via* Frederick, Sept. 18.

This has been an eventful day in the history of the rebellion. A battle has taken place, in which the army of the Potomac has again been victorious, and which exceeded in extent any battle heretofore fought on this continent.

At the dawn of day the battle was resumed on the centre and right. by HOOKER and SUMNER, who, after a sharp contest of two hovrs, drove the enemy about one mile. The rebels rallied shortly afterward, and, with terrible loss, regained much of the ground. At this time the fearless and indomitable HOOKER received a shot in the ankle, and was carried from the field. The command of his troops now devolved upon SUMNER.

Gen. RICHARDSON, commanding a division, was severely wounded at the same time. Gen. SUMNER, determined to take the lost ground, ordered the troops to advance, which they did with a will, driving the rebels before them with great slaughter. They not only retook the ground, but drove drove them a quarter of a mile beyond.

In this action Gen. MANSFIELD was shot through the lungs, and died soon after.

During this time the troops under BURNSIDE and PORTER had not been idle. They drove the rebels from the line of Antietum Creek, on the main road to Sharpsburgh, built a bridge, (the old one having been destroyed, and occupied the opposite bank. The loss here was considerable. The troops now held both banks of the creek. To get possession of the ridge of hills on the right and left hand sides of the road, from which the rebels were thundering away with artillery, was a task not easily accomplished. SYKES' Brigade, with the assistance of SUMNER, carried the ridge on the right hand side after considerable trouble and loss, the rebels running in all directions.

It is now 4 o'clock, and all the enemy's positions have been carried except the one on the left hand side of the road. To do this duty BURNSIDE was assigned. The arttillery opened and the infantry advanced. The point was carried, but we were forced to retire before a superior force. Knowing that if they lost this ridge, a complete rout of their army would be the result, they fought with great desperation.

Darkness now overlooked the two armies, and hostilities ceased as though by mutual consent.

The battle lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning till 7 at night without a moment's cessation.

The conduct of all the troops, without exception, was all that any General could wish. Several regiments of new troops, who wsre in action for the first time, behaved admirably.

Hundreds of Marylanders were present to witness the battle, which could be seen from many of the surrounding hills. The sharp rattle of fifty thousand muskets, and the thunders of a hundred pieces of artillery is not often heard, nor the consequent excited movements of such armies witnessed.

It is impossible at this writing to form any correct idea of our loss, or that of the enemy. It is heavy on both sides; ours will probabaly reach in killed and wounded ten thousand. That of the enemy will not exceed it.

The enemy's dead, which nearly all fell into our hands, were thickly strewn over the fields, in many places lying in heaps.

Our wounded were immediately carried from the field, and the best possible attention given them.

When Gen. HOOKER fell, Gen. McCLELLAN immediately proceeded to the right, where he was enthusiastically received, and by his presence added much to our success in recovering the ground lost. He was in the centre and on the left as well, anxiously watching the progress of the battle, and giving directions as to the manner of attack. He is in his tent to-night for the first time since he left Frederick City.

We took some 1,500 prisoners during the day, while the enemy obtained but few.

The following officers were among the killed and wounded:

Gen. Hartsaff, wounded.

Gen. Duryea, wounded.

Gen. Sedgwick, wounded in the shoulder.

Col. Childs, Eleventh Connecticut, seriously wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Parisen, Fifty-seventh New-York, killed.

Capt. Andenreid, Aid to Gen. Sumner, wounded.

Maj. Sedgwick, killed.

Col. McNiel, of the Bucktails, and Lieut. Allen were killed.

Col. Polk, Second United States Sharpshooters, wounded.

Maj. Burbank, Twelfth Massachusetts, wounded.

Several other prominent officers were reported killed and wounded, but nothing positive is known concerning them.

A FIGHT AT LEESBURGH.

A Reconnoisance from Gen. Sigel's Force.

Rebel Force Driven Back at Leesburgh at the Point of the Bayonet.

WASHINGTON, Thursday. Sept. 18th—9 P. M.

A force, consisting of artillery, infantry and cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK, left Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, yesterday morning, on a reconnoisance toward Leesburgh.

On arriving at Goose Creek, the passage of that stream was disputed by a squadron of rebel cavalry, who, however, were soon put to flight by our artillery.

Our force then proceeded to Leesburgh, which place they found occupied by one regiment of rebel infantry and a battalion of cavalry. After a short engagement the enemy were driven out of town with considerable loss. Our loss was slight.

We captured the regimental flag of the enemy, a number of guns and a number of prisoners.

The Tenth New-York Regiment behaved with great gallantry, driving the enemy through the town at the point of the bayonet.

SECESH REPORTS IN BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18—10:20 P. M.

By a special dispatch from the TIMES correspondent in Baltimore we learn that orders have been received there to prepare for the arrival of a number of wonnded to-morrow.

The Secessionists in Baltimore claim to be in receipt of private intelligence from the seat of war favorable to the rebel cause, and are in excellent spirits.

THE TWELFTH NEW YORK MILITIA.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Twelfth New-York Militia, paroled at Harper's Ferry, leave for New-York to-night. None of the regiment were injured. The officers retain the side arms and personal effects.

Col. MILES' body arrives here this afternoon.

LIEUT.-COL. DWIGHT WOUNDED.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

A private dispatch states that Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, was badly wounded in the late battle.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM BOONSBORO.

The Rear-Guard of the Rebels Overtaken on Monday—An Artillery Duel—Commencement of the Great Battle of Sharpsburgh on Tuesday—The Rebels Driven Back at all Points, &c.

BOONSBORO, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1862.

The pursuing Union army came up with the rear guard of the rebel forces in Pleasant Valley yesterday. The enemy made a stand, for the evident purpose of gaining time for their advance to cross the river, and erected batteries upon the heights two miles beyond Boonsboro. Gen. SUMNER'S corps, with BANKS' command, occupied the advance, and shelled the rebels steadily during the afternoon. There was no infantry engagement, and but slight loss on ou side. Our guns, however, seemed to tell with good effect, and soon silenced the rebel batteries, and they pushed on toward the river, whither our forces pursued them to within five miles of the Potomac, skirmishing all along the way.

The rebel troops took advantage of the confusion existing in their ranks, and concealed themselves by hundreds in the woods, awaiting the approach of our troops, when they would come out and give themselves up. They seem thoroughly disgusted and tired of fighting. They do not manifest any leaning toward the Union cause, but simply wish to get out of a bad scrape. A squad of seven hundred of them will be sent to the rear, under a strong guard, to-night. I incline to the belief that the well-known character of Gen. BURNSIDE for clemency in the treatment of his prisoners has had a powerful effect upon the rebel army, and is fast depleting their ranks. They seem to regard him with a feeling almost akin to veneration.

RENEWAL OF THE CONFLICT TO-DAY

About 8½ A. M., our batteries, supported by Gen. BANKS' column in the centre, began to shell the enemy, who had crossed Antietam Creek, a stream about as large as the Monocacy, and at a point about five miles from the Potomac. The cannonading was continued up to 2½ o'clock P. M. without bringing on any general engagement. The enemy appears to have expended his stock of shells, and uses principally round shot. One of their missiles struck near the root of a tree where a group of our men were sitting and killed and wounded three or four. There had been no great loss, apparently, on either side, up to the time above-named. *The enemy, however, were steadily dislodged and driven back from every place where he made a stand*, and it was reported at the front, at 2½ o'clock, that the rebels were skedaddling in disorder. "*Sauve qui peut*" had become the cry in the rebel ranks, and each man, on his own hook, was making for the river. I cannot vouch for the correctness of the report. A heavy firing wound up the day.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters are now at the extreme front. His presence inspires the troops with emulation and enthusiasm.

The reports from Harper's Ferry have been conflicting. I have seen some soldiers belonging to the Maryland Brigade, who assert that Col. MILES surrendered Maryland Heights to the rebel forces yesterday morning. That he held out in expectation of reinforcements, but failing to receive them, gave up the position, after spiking the guns and throwing some of the heavier cannon down the precipice. It is also reported that the whole force, some 8,000 strong, were paroled and dismissed, Gen. LONGSTREET taking possession of the Heights.

On the contrary, the report to-day at headquarters is that Col. MILES had three times repulsed the rebel troops, and still held out. In the midst of so many conflicting rumors, it is difficult to decide what is true and what false. I shall press forward in that direction in the morning.

PHELPS' Georgia Legion and COBB'S Legion have suffered heavily by desertions since they came into Maryland. They do not seem to relish a return to Virginia, with the prospect of another long Winter campaign before them, and the State wasted by the ravages of war, and destitute of crops and subsistence for the troops.

There are now strong indications of an easterly storm—perhaps we are about to have the usual equinoxial storms, in which case the chances of the rebels escaping across the Potomac, swollen by heavy rains, will be very poor indeed. E. S.

P. S.—Our loss at the battle of Crampton's Gap was not heavy. I have not yet heard the report of the numbers killed and wounded, but judge it does not exceed 75 or 100. Some dozen of the wounded were last evening sent to Middletown, where they ought not to have been sent, considering the already crowded condition of the town.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE

The Secessionists Still Confident—How They Interpret the Retreat of the Rebel Army.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

The reports of McCLELLAN'S victories over the rebel army do not seem greatly to disconcert the Secessionists in this city. The evident exaggeration in some of the details of our successes give them encouragement to doubt the substantial results of the whole story of their discomfiture, Harper's Ferry being regarded as an offset for all our apparent gain. Rumors are rife among them of Confederate victories at other points along the Potomac, when fabulous legions have sprung up in the track of our advancing army, "cutting to pieces" this or that division, and throwing themselves in the rear of the main body, to devour it at leisure. It is their plan, they hint, to entice McCLELLAN as far as possible into the mountains, where he can be destroyed or kept engaged, while Washington is assailed.

Full assurance that the rebel campaign in Maryland is at an end will bring grief and despondency to the Secessionists here, who, in spite of their seeming apathy, have been as busy as bees with their little plots, which they have been watching their opportunity to execute. Taking advantage of the supposed demoralization of our army, and the confusion in our councils at Washington, following the discomfiture of Gen. POPE, the rebel army pushed boldly into Maryland, where they could at least save themselves from starving, while they arranged for the capture of Washington, drawing our armies away from there by a foray into Pennsylvania.

The details of this plan were, of course, too dependent on McCLELLAN'S movements to be arranged fully beforehand; and though their leaving it may have been modified by circumstances, the Confederates here do not acknowledge its defeat or abandonment. In the retirement of the rebel forces they see only a plan to entangle McCLELLAN among the mountains, to enable them to elude him and pass into Virginia at Harper's Ferry, crossing at some lower ford, to throw themselves between the army and Washington, while their friends here reenact the programme of April 19, 1861, by cutting off railroad communication with the North, and raising a hubbub generally.

Some such plan has been, undoubtedly, brewing, from which we are to be saved by the skill and promptitude of McCLELLAN'S movements. Though his success in driving the rebels has been so marked up to to-day, having Harper's Ferry against us, the rebels claim that the balance is in their favor, so far as prisoners and the capture of *materiel* is concerned, and that they have no cause for discouragement. With Harper's Ferry in rebel hands, our Generals have still need to be wary; least with POPE they find while advancing, that "disgrace and disaster lurk in their rear."

I give you in this the secession view of things. If it be true, as reported to-day, that BURNSIDE has retaken Harper's Ferry with 5,000 prisoners, I do not know what the rebels will have to say to the different complexion this little circumstance will put upon affairs. Their faith is wonderful, and I have yet to learn what discomfiture is equal to its total overthrow.

PIERREPONT.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURGH.

The Battle Near Sharpsburgh—Attempts of Rebel Sympathizers to Discourage Our Men—Forces Hurrying on to Chambersburgh—Arrival of Rebel Prisoners and a Spy.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

Before this is in print, intelligence will in all probability have reached us that will fill the whole country with rejoicing, or the reverse. Authentic information has reached this place that a desperate battle is at this moment being fought in what is called the Middletown Valley—between the South Mountain and Coshacton Hills, and some two miles from Sharpsburgh, Md.

I was at headquarters last night as late as 10½ o'clock, endeavoring to get information, but nothing could be learnt except that a battle had been raging the whole afternoon. Up to that hour, and later yet, the indefatigable Gov. CURTIN was at his post, surrounded by anxious inquirers, receiving and answering dispatches, replying to a thousand different questions upon all subjects, and yet as affable and courteous to every one as if he were at his own peaceful fireside, free of all care whatever.

The news, up to the time of posting my letter, is that the fight was renewed this morning at 6 o'clock, that matters were going on brawely and our men in the highest spirits. Information has just reached headquarters here that LONGSTREET is killed, but as it came through stragglers and unofficially, nobody knows whether to believe it or not. There are, also, some ugly speculations about Harper's Ferry—people supposing that the rebels would never have dared to unite their forces on this side of the Potomac, unless they knew they could hold themselves there, and there is no other apparent stronghold of the kind but Harper's Ferry. In the meantime, Gov. CURTIN is keeping his eye upon any emergency that may arise, and is hurrying on regiment after regiment, just as fast as the trains can carry them.

Some temporary dissatisfaction has been caused among the new recruits by rebel sympathizers getting among them and persuading the weak-minded that, although enlisted for only three months, if they once cross the border they become amenable to the National Government for the *whole term of the war*. But this weak device of the enemy will fail. The authorities here have an eye upon some of the leading rascals who are thus trying to breed dissension among the brave and honest fellows so nobly responding to the call of their country; and it is to be hoped that when any of the said rascals are fairly detected at work, Gov. CURTIN'S kindly nature will not prevent him from making public examples of them. The laws of Pennsylvania absolutely prohibit the Governor from calling out the militia for more than three months, and Gov. CURTIN is not the man to break faith with his own people, even if he had the power to do so.

Not less than five regiments of infantry and a battery left this city yesterday for Chambersburgh. Among them was a regiment of Home Guards from Philadelphia, very well disciplined and splendidly equipped. Five thousand more are expected to-day from Philadelphia.

A batch of secesh prisoners, numbering 130, were brought here yesterday by a squad of the First Pennsylvania Militia. They were captured by a squad of our cavalry on the Hagerstown Road. A more miserable, ragged and dirty set of beings I never saw than these rebels,—accustomed as I am to the scenes at Fortress Monroe. They were, for the present, taken to Camp Curtin, whence they will soon be probably removed to taste the temporary hospitalities of Fort Delaware. Among these rebels was a traitor named FITZHUGH, captured on Monday last near Williamsport, Md. This scoundrel was actually in Harrisburgh only two or three days before his capture,—doubtless obtaining all sorts of information to take to the enemy. He belongs to this State, and comes from Franklin County. They have him at present in irons, in the guard-house at Camp Curtin, but what will be further done with him nobody knows. Hanging is far too good for a villain who can turn spy and traitor against his own people in a crisis like this, and a few examples are certainly required, to deter others of his stamp who are doubtless skulking among us. NEMO.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

BATTLE OF HAGERSTOWN HEIGHTS.

Dreadful Carnage Among the Rebels—A Thousand of their Dead Left on the Field—Our Losses Comparatively Light.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

Since closing and dispatching my letter this morning, I am satisfied that the estimate of the enemy's loss which I gave, is entirely too small. A visit to that portion of the field where HOOKER's Corps were engaged, and particularly along the route fought by GIBBON's Brigade, of KING's Division, on the turnpike, reveals a carnage of which I had previously no conception. The enemy's dead are piled everywhere along the road line and in the woods on each side of it. In fact, the slaughter on the right was fearful, and exceeded, if possible, that upon the left of the battlefield. *The Confederates must have left full one thousand dead on the field.* Their swollen corpses horrify one at the foot of every tree, and behind every shrub and bush.

Our own dead which have been gathered on the right for burial only count up seventy-five. I am wholly at a loss to account for the great disparity in the numbers of the Union and rebel troops killed on this field. Our grape and shrapnel must have told frightfully in this work of slaughter. Some of the officers of the rebel army say they have lost as many in killed almost, as they did at the battle of Malvern Hills. Our dead will not exceed, probably, one hundred and fifty, but our wounded, who have been brought from the field to this town, now amount to nearly one thousand. All the churches, seminaries, and several barns are full of them. Many are also in private houses. No lists have been taken of the wounded except at the seminary and small church of United Brethren, where the Pennsylvania Reserves and some New-York troops have been brought. This hospital is in charge of Dr. L. W. READ, Surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

There are a great many serious wounds and many must die of their wounds.

I regret to say that on account of the great confusion incident to the bringing in of so many wounded, and the great lack of surgical and other help, no lists have been made, and many, I fear, have been buried without a record of their names being preserved. The regimental reports and *time* alone will fully explain our losses. Those who can be moved will no doubt soon be sent to Frederick. Mr. PLATT, from the Sanitary Commission at Washington, arrived very timely last evening with hospital supplies and comforts. Dr. THOMSON, of the Regular Army, is the medical director in charge. Lieut. C. R. DEMING, a very efficient officer of MEIGS' Fourth United States Battery, is acting as Provost-marshal.

The ladies of the village are entitled to all praise for their prompt and constant attentions to the wounded. Without their assistance there would have been an immense amount of suffering, which their timely and womanly attentions have alleviated. They have been everywhere ministering to the poor soldiers food, coffee and delicacies, which have been most acceptable to these exhausted and helpless men. The male citizens of the place have left these duties chiefly to their female friends. Drs. BEAR, BOTELER and SPRINGER, of the town, have rendered much assistance.

E. S.

The Wounded at Middletown, Md.

LIST OF WOUNDED IN LUTHERAN CHURCH, MIDDLETOWN, MD.

I. B. Bray, Co. F, 35th Mass.—arm.
E. Figg, 17th Mich.—arm.
John Duck, 28th Ohio—leg.
R. Fairbanks, 23d Ohio—leg.
J. E. Huett, 23d Ohio—leg.
R. B. Cornwell, 23d Ohio—leg.
J. McGinn, 17th Mich.—arm.
J. M. Foot, 17th Mich.—arm.
S. Mitche, 79th N. Y.—arm.
H. McGee, B'ktails, Pa.—sh'r.
Lieut. Ritter, 23d Ohio—leg.
T. Moore, 23d Ohio—foot.
W. C. Shope, 12th Ohio—leg.
John Long, 45th Pa.—head.
Jas. Watson, 17th Mich.—leg.
Marion Alaways, 36th O.—leg.
Peter Forker, 30th O.—head.
Elson Cahill, 30th O.—arm.
Adt. Budding, 45th Pa.—foot.
H. S. Given, 45th Pa.—arm.
Corp. Stape, 45th Pa.—sh'lder.
Dennis Collins, 45th Pa.—wrist.
Pat. Tyrrell, 17th Mich—arm.
Fred. Nobles, 17th Mich—arm.
Chris. Sharp, 45th Pa.—head.
John Hinkle, 45th Pa.—sick.
Jos. Roop, 23d Ohio—arm.
Daniel Bowers, 19th Ind.—chest.
J. F. Harding, 6th Wis.—thigh.
Stone Sceverson, 7th Wis.—foot.
Ross Jones, 9th Pa.—hand.
L. Squire, 23d O.—leg.
John Bath, 30th O.—head.
O. W. Hodges, 17th Mich.—arm.
C. J. Baker, 45th Pa.—leg.
J. Lasure, 12th O.—leg.
James Noonan, 17th Mich.—shoulder.
J. B. Walk, 42d Pa.—thigh.
B. Thomas, 30th O.—foot.
Marion McDonald, 12th O.—shoulder.
Thos. Crusand, 30th Ohio—shoulder.
M. H. Strason, 23d O.—head.
Chas. Cheney, 2d Wis.—arm.
Sergt. Teple, 45th Pa.—arm.
H. Vanderpool, 50th Pa.—hand.
H. Strecter, 9th N. H.—hand.
Geo. Kitchel, 17th Mich.—arm.
Peter Simons, 37th N. Y.—neck.
W. L. Moses, 45th Pa.—shoulder.
J. Fraver, 45th Pa.—arm.
W. Cronoble, 56th Pa.—sick.
F. W. Hurst, 19th Ind.—head.
M. Vail, 12th Ohio—leg.
J. A. Gorsuch, 12th Ohio—leg.
C. Platt, 12th Ohio—side.
J. K. Beltz, 6th Pa.—sh'ld'r.
M. B. Hughes, 6th Pa.—head.
W. B. Fife, 30th Ohio—arm.
C. Pry, 100th Pa.—leg.
A. Garman, 45th Pa.—hand.
B. B. Waller, 30th Ohio—leg.
M. Huffines, 30th Ohio—side.
S. G. Barnes, 30th Ohio—leg.
P. Fitzpatrick, 6th Vt.—leg.
W. S. Sanders, 23d Ohio—leg.
J. S. Kirkwood, 23d O.—leg.
T. J. Mages, 45th Pa.—hand.
W. H. Muper, 45th Pa.—groin.
Vital Laote, 23d Ohio—arm.
H. D. Bullock, 30th O.—leg.
Millen Wright, 100th Pa.—arm.
L. F. Francis, 8th Mass. Bat.—hand.
S. F. Miller, 8th Mass. Bat.—leg.
D. S. Jones, 30th Ohio—arm.
L. Z. Goller, 30th Ohio—foot.
Alz. Curtis, 17th Mich.—leg.
J. C. Dew, 17th Mich.—face.
F. Squires, 23d Ohio—leg.
E. Napp, 30th O.—hand.
A. Baker, 42d Pa.—arm.
J. W. Sinclair, 30th O.—hand
J. W. Snyder, 30th O.—arm.
John Dow, 30th O.—hand.
Jas. Nupher, 42d Pa.—shldr
W. L. Robson, 17th Mich.—thigh.
J. McRoberts, 17th Mich.—chest.
S. McArthur, 17th Mich.—hand.
F. Brogman, 17th Mich.—thigh.
A. B. Marquart, 6th Pa.—hand.
D. L. Malone, Phillips' Legion, Georgia.
J. G. Bentliff, 7th Wis.—head
Andrew Thompson, 100th Pa.—arm.
G. W. Cook, 35th Mass.—hand.
Daniel Willcox, 7th Wis.—leg.
Peter Stenie, 6th Wis.—foot.
M. S. Siples, 23d O.—leg.
H. L. Draddish, 23d O.—leg.
P. K. Bartholomew, 7th Pa.—leg.
E. J. Hurd, 7th Wis.—chest
Z. B. Bissell, 7th Wis.—leg.
J. Roerber, 19th Ind.—leg.
A. C. Webster, 7th Wis.—leg.
Isaac Beadle, 7th Wis.—leg.
E. Russell, 1st Pa.—leg.
J. A. Snyder, 7th Wis.—leg.

IN THE ACADEMY HOSPITAL—PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Corp. J. W. Schofield, Co. K, 4th Penn. Reserves.
H. G. Parker, Co. F, 30th Ohio.
R. C. Dalbiute, Co. H, 12th Penn. Reserves.
Corp. F. Barnard, Co. A, 24th New-York.
J. Graham, Co. F, 11th Pa. R.
F. C. Merrill, Co. K, Penn. Bucktails.
Sergt. D. Hawkins, Co. D, 105th New-York.
J. B. Weaver, Co. E, 7th Pa. R.
H. Oswold, Co. G, 76th N. Y.
W. H. Coddington, Co. B, 14th New-York.
J. James, Co. C, 8th Pa. R.
G. V. Wood, Co. C, 22d N. Y.
A. Hill, Co. E, 30th N. Y.
L. Longton, Co. F, 22d N. Y.
Wm. Lane, Co. F, 7th Penn. Reserves.
Jno. W. Scott, Co. G, 11th Penn Reserves.
F. G. Shanabrook, Co. D, 7th Penn. Reserves.
O. B. Crin, Co. H, 9th N. H.
Wm. P. Cuningham, Co. C, 107th Pennsylvania.
Henry Long, Co. G, 11th O.
Corp. V. Atwood, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
Levi Frigard, Co. H, 107th Pennsylvania.
Hugh Finnigan, Co. C, 6th Penn. Reserves.
D. A. Shenfelter, Co. H, 7th Penn. Reserves.
A. N. Voick, Co. C, 100th Pa. Reserves.
Nicholas Hine, Co. K, 107th Penn. Reserves.
M. Conneley, Co. F, 14th N. Y.
H. Lathrop, Co. C, 6th Penn. Reserve—knee.
J. Melons, Co. C, 5th Penn. Reserve—head.
Geo. Malloy, Co. D, 2d Penn. Reserve—bowels.
W. Loafman, Co. K, 8th Pa. Reserve—breast and hand.
J. C. Clark, Co. C, 8th Penn. Reserve—hip.
W. A. Sprouls, Co. K, 8th Pa. Reserve—a finger off and shoulder.
C. Harper, Co. I, 10th Penn. Reserve—both feet.
G. H. Knight, Co. B, 60th New-York—sick.
J. Messerly, Co. E, 4th Pa. Reserve—shoulder.
J. S. Trego, Co. B, 6th Pa. Reserve—back.
J. F. Bachman, Co. I, 48th Penn. Reserve—finger.
B. Moyer, Co. C, 10th Penn. Reserve—thigh.
A. Smidt, Co. F, 28th Ohio.
C. Clawson, Co. G, 100th Pennsylvania Reserve.
John Staley, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve.
M. Hannon, Co. K, 76th New-York.
E. Abbott, Co. K, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve.
Sergt. J. A. Galway, Co. H, 8th Penn. Reserves.
H. B. Snyder, Co. B, 30th Ohio.
C. Mengo, Co. A, 4th Pa. R.
W. J. Kibbell, Co. I, 1st Pa Rifles.
Corp. W. McLaughlin, Co. E, 100th Penn. Vols.
Sergt. J. H. Sindley, Co. D, 23d Ohio
A. Bailey, Co. A, 24th N. Y.
F. Cullen, Co. H, 24th N. Y.
Lieut. S. J. Book, Co. E, 100th Penn. Vols.
Corp. D. P. Book, Co. E, 100th Penn. Vols.
Capt. N. Nesbit, Co. G, 11th Penn. Reserves.
Lieut. G. Hammel, Co. B, 28th Ohio.
Sergt. J. S. Transue, Co. A, 50th Penn. Reserves.
G. B. Fox, Co. D, 56th Pa. R.
J. Tice, Co. B, 107th Pa. Re.
R. Garrabrant, Co. E, 95th New-York.
P. Ryan, Co. A, 22d N. Y.
Sergt. W. R. Smith, Co. I, 7th Penn.
Louis Bertrand, Co. K, 76th New-York.
H. C. Smith, Co. E, 8th Ct.
Louis Huntwork, Co. F, 103d New-York.
D. Murphy, Co. A, 28th Mass
John Haberman, Co. G, 14th New-York.
H. J. Riley, Co. H, 107th Pa.
G. Wolf, Co. F, 4th Pa. Res.
Thos. Goyer, Co. I, 5th Pa. Reserves.
John Cunningham, Co. B, 14th New-York.
J. D. Brownell, Co. K, 8th Penn. Reserve—thigh.
R. F. Sherman, Co. B, 11th Penn. Reserve—foot.
W. H. Devinney, Co. H, 7th Penn. Reserve—leg.
W. Liebold, Co. B, 8th Pa. R.—shoulder and side.
J. Michaels, 12th Ala. Rgt.—neck and shoulder.
W. Reese, Co. E, 8th Pa. R.
A. Pierson, Co. C, 11th N. Y.
W. Martin, Co. B, 14th N. Y.
E. Norton, Co. C, 24th N. Y.
M. Evans, Co. E, 89th N. Y.
C. Don, Co. C, 14th N. Y.
H. S. Wian, Co. C, 45th Pa.
E. Pert, Co. M, 15th Mass.
P. Pennington, Co. F, 107th Pennsylvania Reserve.
Corp. G. W. Kelley, Co. I, 14th New-York.
G. Shott, Co. C, 6th Pa. R.
T. Cambell, Co. C, 1st Penn. Rifles.
J. Horton, Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves.
J. T. Yingling, Co. C, 10th Penn.—both legs, hip and knee.
Lt.-Col. Watkins, 32d S. C.—wounded in head, concussion.
Smith Taylor, Co. E, 23d N. Y.—left leg amputated.
John Redding, Co. C, 1st Penn. Rifles—hand.
L. S. Bard, Co. I, 1st Penn. Rifles—wrist, shoulder and hand.
B. F. Wright, Co. C, 1st Penn. R.—arm & should'r.
S. F. Minerd, Co. C, 1st Penn. Rifles—hand.
J. Hogue, Co. B, 10th Penn. Res.—lost two fingers.
G. W. Lafferty, Co. D, 6th Penn. Res.—knee.
Wm. H. Andrews, Co. C, 6th Penn. Res.—shoulder.
Sergt.-Maj. A. P. Morrison, 9th Penn. Reserve.
John M. Wurts, Co. B, 1st Penn. Reserve.
John Thompson, Co. E, 8th Penn. Reserve.
James Brown, Co. B, 8th Penn Reserve.
Wm. T. Walker, Co. G, 12th Massachusetts.
W. H. Taylor, Co. C, 24th New-York.
G. H. Mason, Co. C, 12th Penn. Reserve.
A. W. Coolson, Co. B, 8th Penn. Reserve.
R. W. Scott, Co. D, 6th Penn. Reserve.
J. G. Kemberlin, Co. B, 11th Penn. Reserve.
John Michaels, Co. E, 12th Ala. Regiment
Wm. Leifold Co. B, 8th Pa. Reserve.
A. Marks, Co. D, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve.
F. Leister, Co. B, 6th Pennsylvania Reserve.
Lt. Chas. J. Bitterling, Co. F, Bucktail Rifles—killed.
H. Seesholtz, Co. B, 6th Penn. R.—both legs, flesh.
Wm. Flynn, Co. E, 6th Penn. Reserve—below hip.
Israel Trim, Co. I, 48th Pennsylvania—finger off.
J. Baker, Co. C, 6th Penn. Reserve—bowels.
J. Miller, Co. E, 6th Penn. Reserve—arm and hand.
W. H. Deveney, Co. H, 7th Penn. Reserve.
R. F. Sherman, Co. B, 11th Penn. Reserve.
A. D. Brownlee, Co. K, 8th Penn. Reserve.
Eli Harnish, Co. G, 12th Pa. Reserve.
John S. Trego, Co. B, 6th Pa. Reserve.
Silas Aumick, Co. B, 12th Pa. Reserve.
Jacob Messerley, Co. E, 14th Penn. Reserve.
Jacob Koch, Co. E, 4th Pa. Reserve.
George H. Knight, Co. B, 60th New-York.
Charles Harper, Co. I, 10th Penn. Reserve.
N. A. Sprink, Co. K, 8th Pa. Reserve.
J. C. Clark, Co. G, 8th Pa. Reserve.
W. F. Loafman, Co. K, 8th Penn. Reserve.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

J. H. Morse, Co. D, 11th Ohio—right leg.
N. H. White, Co. C, 12th Ohio—thigh, flesh wound.
J. H. Stephenson, Co. K, 36th Ohio—abdomen.
J. H. Langsdale, Co. K, 36th Ohio—right side.
G. J. Bartmess, Co. G, 36th Ohio—leg.
L. D'Orsam, Co. I, 12th Ohio—thigh.
W. Rech, Co. H, 23d Ohio—both legs.
L. Hooton, Co. K, 36th Ohio—left arm and stomach.
P. H. Somers, Co. K, 5th Penn. Reserves—thigh.
Sergt. T. Bennett, Co. K, 5th Penn. Res.—thigh and lost two fingers.
O. Sterrett, Co. D, 12th Ohio—right elbow.
J. Pope, Co. F, 20th N. C.—right arm amputated.
H. H. Pearl, Co. I, 10th Penn. Res.—right thigh, flesh.
E. W. Reamer, Co. C, 6th Penn. Res.—neck, serious.
John Reese, Co. I, 12th Ohio—head.
Jas. Jordan, Co. B, 12th Ohio—through shoulder.
Sergt. John Couvery, Co. H, 105th New-York—knee.
J. H. Carson, Co I, 8th Pa.—knee.
J. Brown, Co. K, 23d Ohio—cheek.
G. Sherman, Co. K, 23d Ohio—thigh.
G. Rucfly, Co. I, 12th Ohio—leg.
Emile Hecker, Co. D, 46th N. Y.—lost finger.
Philip Whyrick, Co. G, 28th Ohio—arm.
Maurice Snyder, Co. I, 28d Ohio—elbow.
Joseph Valentine, Co. F, 30th Ohio—foot.
Wm. Brown, Co. K, 23d Ohio—left side.
Francis E. Sammis, Co. K, 23d Ohio—both legs.
A. J. M. Barrett, Co. B, 105th N. Y.—both thighs.
S. W. Rubert, Co. I, 23d Ohio—thigh, flesh.
Wm. Stanley, Co. D, 12th Ohio—left arm.
Wm. Edwards, Co. F, 23d Ohio—hip.
H. W. Parsons, Co. H, 23d Ohio—thigh, flesh.
James Welsh, Co. D, 30th Ohio—ankle joint.
Peter Williamson, Co. B, 7th Pa. Res.—knee joint.
Julius Battle, Co. D, 12th N. C.—ankle.
G. H. Osborn, Co. I, 12th Ohio—thigh, slight.
E. L. Fleming, Co. E, 23d N. C.—thigh.
Jasper Ross, Co. G, 20th N. C.—foot.
Wm. J. Reynolds, Co. F, 7th Indiana—lost thumb.
C. F. Boyd, Co. A, 10th Penn. Res.—arm, and breast.
H. N. Young, Co. C, 23d Ohio—shoulder.
J. D. Long, Co. I, 23d Ohio—hand.
A. V. Coy, Co. B, 36th Ohio—foot.
J. Gunion, Co. I, 23d Ohio—leg.
M. Smith, Co. A, 11th Ohio—left shoulder.
E. Beeman, Co. A, 12th Ohio—right sh'lder, serious
A. M. Vansickle, Co. A, 23d Ohio—arm broken and wound in leg.
Ignatius Plum, Co. E, 1st Penn. Res.—neck.
J. Clay, Co. E, 23d North Carolina—shoulder.
Sergt. S. George, Co. K, 2d Penn. Res.—through hip bone.
M. Clements, Co. I, 10th Penn. Res.—leg broken.
J. W. Ayres, Co. I, 5th Penn. Reserves—hip.
D. J. Richardson, Co. H, 23d Ohio—through left side.
J. Burns, Co. H, 79th N. Y.—lost two fingers.
G. Snyder, Co. E, 4th Penn. Res.—left foot amputated.
R. O. Woods, Co. K, 12th Ohio—instep.
Adam Laughlin, Co. I, 8th Penn. Res.—shoulder and arm.
Robert Frank, Co. A, 11th Ohio—leg.
Valentine Begel, Co. H, 11th Ohio—leg.
Lieut. Henry W. Cox, Co. B, 12th Ala. Vol.—mouth.
John Arend, Co. F, 46th N. Y.—head.
John Kramer, Co. A, 11th Ohio—leg.
Capt. R. Dummond, Co. C, 79th New-York—foot.
Wm. H. Taylor, Co. C, 1st Penn. Reserves—leg.
Wm. Hane, Co. C, 7th Ind.—neck.
Amos Ditsworth, Co. D, 5th Penn. Reserves—foot.
Wm. G. Tremain, Co. E, 7th Indiana—hand.
John Lecroy, Co. B, 12th Ohio—killed.
Jos. A. Jell, Co. A, 23d Ohio—shoulder, knee, fingers.
Thos. G. Allison, Co. G, 11th Ohio—leg broken.
Wilson Harper, Co. H, 23d Ohio—right leg amp'd.
Jno. W. Hoover, Co. K, 36th Ohio—right arm broken.
Frank Paull, Co. B, 11th Ohio—leg, flesh.
J. B. Howe, Co. K, 36th Ohio—hand, slight.
John Zurcher, Co. I, 30th Ohio—left arm.
James McMurtin, Co. I, 30th Ohio—head.
Spencer Cherington, Co. K, 36th Ohio—head, serious.
J. W. Kingsland, Co. K, 9th Pa. Reserve—breast.
Frank L. Fornshell, Co. F, 12th Ohio—shoulder.
J. H. Ozier, Co. K, 36th Ohio—breast and shoulder.
Henry Burmister, Co. A, 23d Ohio—hand, slight.
E. B. Campbell, Co. A, 23d Ohio—shoulder.
R. Longbottom, Co. A, 4th P. R.—back, breast, slight.
J. Gorman, Co. D, 4th Penn. Reserve—leg.
J. Heslet, Co. B, 17th Mich.—lung, severe.
John Ohia, Co. G, 30th Ohio—leg.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Walter B. Selby, Co. H, 23d Ohio—thigh.
Jos. R. Test, Co. C, 11th Ohio—left leg.
Jacob Benkhard, Co. F, 23d Ohio—shoulder.
Geo. Geiringer, Co. K, 11th Ohio—through shoulder.
Geo. Hilman, Co. B, 11th Ohio—leg.
F. M. Prett, Co. C, 79th New-York—through arm.
A. T. Raymond, Co. E, 35th Wisconsin—hand, severe.
James Wolf, Co. F, 11th Ohio—thigh, severe.
John Elder, Co. H, 23d Ohio—left shoulder.
Jacob Miller, Co. D, 30th Ohio—flesh wound, thigh.
Wm. Fluhart, Co. D, 30th Ohio—leg.
Samuel Hickman, Co. G, 20th North Carolina—hip.
A. C. Morison, Co. C, 23d North Carolina—hip,
Robert Pearson, Co. I, 23d Ohio—through body.
Martin Heeacke, Co. C, 23d Ohio—leg.
Peter Shubedy, Co. A, 30th Ohio—shoulder, severe.
O. M. Clow, Co. I, 23d Ohio—1 in hand and 2 in leg.
Wm. J. Holcomb, Co. D, 23d Ohio—knees, flesh.
David Johnston, Co. E, 79th New-York—slight.
J. F. Evens, Co. H, 17th Michigan—flesh, leg.
August Herthveck, Co. B, 23d Ohio—arm.
C. Bagley, Co. I, 35th Massachusetts—side, slight.
J. Richardson, Co. E, 12th Ohio—face.
Fred. Thies, Co. H, 7th Wisconsin—arm broke.
H. S. Fulton, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.
A. R. Jacobs, Co. F, 23d Ohio.

DIED IN THE HOSPITALS.

J. L. Pratt, Co. F, 37th N. C. V.
Frank Aubin, Co. E, 22d N. Y.
Elisha Reese.
Geo. W. Brook, Co. E, 8th Penn. Cavalry.

Several others have been buried near the Church of United Brethren, whose names I could not learn.

L. S. Bard, Co. I, 1st Pennsylvania Bucktail Rifles.
J. W. Windsor, Co. F, 1st Penn. Bucktail Rifles.
Anson Lucove, Co. C, 1st Penn. Bucktail Rifles.
Thos. Campbell, Co. C, 1st Penn. Bucktail Rifles.
Aaron Koplan, Co. F, 23d Ohio Regiment.
Jno. Kidder, Co C, 165th N. Y.
Harry Fish, Co. D, 105th N. Y.

LUTHERAN ACADEMY—IN CHARGE OF DIVISION SURGEON E. D. DAILEY.

B. F. Smith, Co. F, 23d Ohio—leg amput'd below knee.
Geo. Yeler, Co. I, 23d Ohio.
J. L. Barnes, Co. A, 23d Ohio.
H. Smith, Co. D, 23d Ohio.
J. C. Stringer, Co. H, 23d Ohio.
G. C. Jones, Co. I, 23d Ohio.
N. Leroy, Co. I, 23d Ohio.
G. Harper, Co. H, 23d Ohio.
J. Weible, Co. E, 3d Indiana.
S. G. Eggleston, Co. D, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Corp. C. Plopper, Co. A, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
E. P. Denham, Co. C, 1st Pa. Rifles.
A. D. Northup, Co. I, 1st Pa. Rifles.
J. T. Wyrick, Co. A, 11th Ohio.
C. D. Hull, Co. E, 12th Ohio.
O. O. Park, Co. C, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
C. H. Henshaw, Co. C, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
J. M. Ginley, Co. E, 9th Pa. R.
Jas. Norman, Co. F, 3d Indiana Cavalry.
Jno. Peters, Co. H, 8th Pa. R.
C. C. King, Co. G, Pa. Rifles.
Thos. K. Newton, Co. E, 89th New-York—thigh amp.
Wm. H. Austin, Co. H, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
W. A. Denison, Co. M, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
E. S. Wood, Co. M, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Amos Ament, Co. E, 1st Pa. R.
W. E. Taract, Co. A, 9th Pa. R.
Geo. Terwilliger, Co. H, 8th New-York.
Alex. Hughes, Co. B, 7th Wis.
Philip Peer, Co. F, 1st Penn. Rifles.
Wm. R. Ingalls, Co. B, 7th Wisconsin.
Wm Burns, Co H, 28th Mass.
Fredk. Roberts, Co. E, Penn. Bucktails.
Bela Borden, Co. E, Penn. Bucktails.
Lieut. S. A. Mack, Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles.
C. Slavery, Co. E, 1st Penn. Rifles.
Adonijah Marchance, Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles.
Anson Vicory, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
Wm. Howard, Co. D, 17th Michigan.
Samuel McKibbin, Co C, 36th Ohio
Patrick Dignan, Co. H, 28th Massachusetts.
Isaac Coates, Co. H, 7th Wis.
J. Hacklin, Co. H, 2d Wis.
Sergt. E. Wheeler, Co. B, 17th Michigan.
James Grace, Co. H, 1st Pa. Rifles.
G. J. Hazlett, Co. A, 1st Pa. Reserve.
Geo. Bower, Co. F, 8th Ill. Cavalry.
A. Smeltys, Co. D, 9th Pa. Reserve.
Edw. Osburn, Co. H, 9th Pa. Reserve.
D. Parshall, Co. I, 8th Mich.
John A. Charles, Co. F, 3d Indiana.
Wm. J. Adams, Co. A, 12th Ohio—thigh amputated.
Jas. Quinn, Co. A, 3d Ind. Cavalry.
J. Lewis, Co. E, 89th N. Y.
C. A. Dyer, Co. D, 30th Ohio.
Jas. Ors, Co. G, 9th N. Y.
S. Sinclair, Co. D, 17th Mich.
A. Simmons, Co. H, 8th Mich.
A. Jerrin, Co. C, 17th Mich.
Owen Williams, Co. H, 17th Michigan.
Theo. Strawser, Co. B, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
James A. Hayes, Co. A, 6th Alabama—prisoner.
Jno. McDase, Co. F, 1st Pa. R.
Cor. Sullivan, Co. I, 17th Mich.
M. Corbett, Co. I, 28th Mass.
S. Whiteson, Co. I, 9th Pa. R.
Wm. Harrington, Co. I, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieut. Richard Clendining, Co. H, 20th Penn. R.
Lieut. J. W. McKenzie, Co. F, 7th Wisconsin.
James Acklin, Co. H, 12th Ohio.
Sergt. Hiram Simpson, Co. H, 17th Michigan.
Chas. Harney, Co. C, 1st Pa. Rifles.
Anson Lucore, Co. C, 1st Pa. Rifles.
Sergt. J. E. McMartin, Co. H, 17th Michigan.
A. H. Brown, Co. B, 2d Penn. Rifles.
A. B. Watson, Co. A, 2d Maryland.
Reuben McCombe, Co. H, 17th Michigan.
A. Crage, Co. G, 17th Michigan.
Josiah Spaulding, Co. H, 17th Michigan.
T. M. Coleman, Co. B, 11th Pennsylvania Res.
C. H. Sawin, Co. A, 9th Penn. Res.
E. R. Hancock, Co. B, 7th Wisconsin.
Sergt. N. M. Healy, Co. G, 8th Michigan.
Adam Goodman, Co. C, 45th Pennsylvania.

The following named ladies are volunteer nurses in the Lutheran Academy:

Mrs. Corrick,
Miss Yeast,
Miss Corrick,
Mrs. Minnick,
Miss Virginia Rutzson,
Miss Melinda Rutzson,
Mrs. H. Knight,
Mrs. Cooper,
Miss Mary Lawrence,
Miss Maria Lawrence.

TWENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK—COMPLETE.

Capt. Wm. D. Furguson, Co. G—elbow, slight.
Sewall J. Baldwin, Co G—hip, flesh wound.
Frank Cullum, Co L—neck
Geo. Coats, Co. E—mortally
Frank Burwell, Co. F—arm broken.
Orlando Sykes, Co. B—arm, severely.
Michael Hafe, Co. F—thigh, flesh wound.
Sylvester Clark, Co. C—face, badly.
Chas. Galligan, Co. A—arm, severely.
Wm. H. Taylor, Co. C—side, probably mortal.
Knight Whitney, Co. K—breast.
E. Norton, Co. C—leg, flesh wound.
Albert Bailey, Co. A—leg fractured.
Francis Weaver, Co. A—probably mortally.
David Lody, Co. I—side, severely.
Ernrie Shutts, Co I—hip, flesh wound.
Henry Marelle, Co. A—right eye, severely
Michael Hyde, Co. B—flesh wound.
Frank McCann, Co. A—hip, probably mortal.

SUNDAY'S BATTLE ON THE LEFT.

Another Artillery Skirmish—Cox's Division and Wilcox's Brigade Engaged—The Rebels Skedaddle—Death of the Rebel General Garland—Two Skirmishes on Saturday—A Full List of the Wounded—The Twenty-third Ohio Badly Cut Up.

HEADQUARTERS, FOUR MILES BEYOND MIDDLETOWN, Sunday, Sept. 14, 1862.

At an early hour this morning, the enemy, from a commanding position, opened a battery upon our advance. McMULLEN's Ohio Battery was scattered about on different elevations to respond, and the cannonading has been kept up very steadily until now—12 M. The rebels are falling back. The position taken by the enemy first this morning is known as the crossing of the pike, five miles from Middletown, the pike being the Baltimore and Pittsburgh turnpike. Our guns were first planted on the left of the pike, and subsequently batteries were moved forward as the enemy fell back. COX's Ohio Regiment had the heaviest fighting at the crossing of the Sharpsburgh road. A scout brought in word during the day that there was a rebel brigade to the left, but if one was there it did not get into action.

At about 11 o'clock A. M. the rebel infantry, under LONGSTREET, made their appearance, when Gen. COX's Division—of Gen. BURNSIDE's corps—composed of the Twelfth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Eleventh, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-sixth Regiments of Ohio Infantry, were ordered up to sustain McMULLEN's First Ohio Battery.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. HAYS, was ordered to make a detour to the left, and after marching a short distance, the two companies thrown out as skirmishers came within thirty yards of two rebel regiments before discovering them. The rebels were lying down behind a ridge; they sprang up and poured into the Twenty-third a terrible volley, but this did not make it quail. Col. HAYS ordered his regiment to charge, and the rebel force was driven back some distance until two other regiments came out upon their flank. The Eleventh and other portions of the division came up and for an hour or more the fight was kept up without intermission. Gen. WILCOX's Brigade next came into action and acted in a very handsome manner, driving the rebels everywhere before them. The balance of BURNSIDE's division was brought up and placed in position, when the rebel force fell back, and for the balance of the day an artillery fight was kept up. Quite a number of rebel soldiers were captured. One of them states to his certain knowledge that Gen. GARLAND was killed by the Twenty-third Ohio, and he says that the loss in LONGSTREET's command was very heavy. While bringing the wounded from the field, the rebel shells were thrown at ambulances, fortunately without doing much damage. The charge made by the Twenty-third Ohio was one of the most gallant feats of the war, and the list of killed and wounded attests to the severity of the brief fight. The Seventeenth Michigan advanced, preceded by a small cavalry force, followed by the Eighth Michigan. The first volley received from the enemy caused the cavalry to break in the wildest manner. The horses rushed upon the Seventeenth, (new,) which was just passing through a cut, and a number of the latter were seriously injured. When the regiment broke, the Eighth Michigan put a stop to the panic by charging upon the fugitives. This was the only disgraceful act of our troops during the day.

I can see distinctly from where I write the rebels falling back, and our infantry, some cavalry, and a battery are passing up the Shaftsbury Road, beyond the position gained this morning. Of course we have a current report that the rebels will make a stand at Boonesville, four miles beyond this, but I expect to sleep there to-night.

SUNDAY EVENING.

The fighting ceased to-day with the setting of the sun, and both armies are busily engaged in removing the wounded and burying the dead. It is impossible to tell at this time the loss on our side during the day—probably 200 men, or more. The rebel prisoners say their loss was heavy. The ambulances are all busily engaged in taking the wounded to Middletown, where everything is in readiness for them. I send as full a list of killed and wounded as can be obtained at present.

The artillery engaged in the skirmish at Fairview, yesterday (Saturday) morning, (referred to in a previous letter,) was commanded by Lieut. JACK WILSON, and belongs to PLEASANTON's Cavalry Corps. The cavalry there was a portion of the Eighth Illinois and Third Indiana, under the command of Capt. MEDILL. Companies A and G of the Eighth Illinois, got to the rear of the rebel battery, but discovering STUART there in person, with about 300 men, they concluded that it was not prudent to take advantage of the position they occupied, and accordingly fell back. Of the battery only two men were wounded, and none were killed. Eight dead rebels were found in one pit. The same battery and cavalry had an engagement last evening about one mile south of Middletown, where we had one or two men killed and 16 wounded—three of them, it is supposed, mortally. The wounded were brought into Middletown and placed in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is now used as a hospital, under the care of Dr. A. HARD, Eighth Illinois Cavalry. The ladies and gentlemen of the village promptly came forward and assisted the wounded in every way they could. There was in fact more ladies present than wounded men, and their friends may rely upon that these soldiers will receive the best attention. Annexed is a full list of the men wounded on Saturday at Fairview and near Middletown:

L. S. Wood, Co. M, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Hugh A. Dennison, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
W. H. Austin, Co. H, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
S. G. Eggleston, Co. D, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Corp. Chas. Plopper, Co. A, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Oscar Parks, Co. L, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Corp. C. H. Henshaw, Co. C, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Geo. Bowes, Co. F, 8th Illinois Cavalry—seriously.
John Weible, Co. E, 3d Indiana Cavalry
Henry Papse, Co. E, 3d Indiana Cavalry.
Jasper W. Jones, Co. E, 3d Indiana Cavalry.
John Childs, Co. F, 3d Indiana Cavalry.
Jas. Sevours, Co. E, 3d Indiana Cavalry—seriously.
James Quinn, Co. A, 3d Indiana Cavalry.
Sergt. J. C. Henry, Co. I, 8th Penn. Cavalry.
Henry Williams, Co. F, 3d Indiana Cavalry.
Sergt. Samuel T. Cross, Co. E, 3d Indiana Cavalry—seriously.

The rebels met with no open sympathisers in Middletown. The advance drew up in front of the house of Mrs. WISE, and for some article furnished, offered her a Confederate note in payment. She told them it was not worth as much as brown paper, when an officer insolently remarked that he would shoot any one who refused to take that kind of money. Mrs. WISE told him to shoot away, for she for one would not receive it. They commenced telling how the "Yankees" had treated the people of Virginia, when she shut them up with the reply that she did not wish to hear any of their lies—she had heard enough of them. The rebels did not make much out of Mrs. WISE. STUART's Cavalry tore down the Stars and Stripes from the house of Mr. CROUSE and carried it off; it was a few hours afterward captured by the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and restored to the owner. Mrs. CROUSE presented it to the Captain commanding the cavalry that recovered it.

No Confederate flags were displayed when the rebel troops entered Middletown, and all stores and houses were closed, but when the Union troops came in the houses were thrown open and the soldiers were furnished with the best that could be had as long as their provisions lasted.

A young man has just come in who reports that the rebels occupied Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry last night, and that our siege guns there have been spiked and thrown down the hill. The report is not believed here.

The rebels not only destroyed the bridge over Catoctin Creek, at Middletown, but they also wantonly destroyed the barn, wheelwright and blacksmith-shop and other out-buildings belonging to Mr. ADAM ROOGLES. His offence was being a strong Union man. The rebels told the same old story here, that they had been deceived as to the feeling of the people of Maryland, and that they were not good Southerners.

Our cavalry captured a large number of rebel prisoners—about 3,000—last night, among them a man from Carrol County, who only two days ago joined the rebel service, and gave STUART five valuable horses. He now demands his horses, and wants to "go home." He must get them though.

LETTER FROM MIDDLETOWN.

The Advance of Gen. Burnside's Corps—Random Skirmishing—What the Rebels Expected to Gain by Invading Maryland, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Sunday, Sept. 14, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE's Corps is again in the advance, and reached this village last evening. As at Frederick City, our forces met with some resistance. The rear-guard of the rebels, as is their usual wont, resisted the advance of our troops, as was stated in my letter of yesterday, near Fairview, about five miles from Frederick City. A random skirmish continued for several hours, when the enemy fled in great haste—some of them, however, were so poorly mounted that they were captured by our cavalry, having been fairly run down. Many of these were raw recruits, who had enlisted only a few days before, and their chagrin at being taken into Frederick City under guard, where many of them were well known by citizens as they passed along the streets, can well be imagined. Not less than one thousand rebel soldiers were captured yesterday between this point and Frederick City. Of the large number that your correspondent saw, only one manifested any particular regret at the change in their circumstances. He lashed his "d——d Yankee" horse with considerable gusto when passing a group of Union soldiers, whose smiles elicited a rejoinder to the effect that "it was their turn to laugh now, but it might be his some other time."

WHAT WAS GAINED.

The rebels undoubtedly expected to obtain a large addition to their army by their raid into Maryland. The people here say that they expected to obtain as many as 50,000 men, and were confident that their presence would create an uprising against the "Lincoln rule" in all of the large towns, but more especially in Baltimore. So certain were they of this, that, in regard to the last-named place, they everywhere told the people that a rising had taken place, and that a large number of the "noble Sons of Maryland" had been sacrificed. As our army advanced, the officers and men were eagerly questioned as to the *result* of the outbreak, apparently entertaining no doubt as to the truth of the report that such an occurrence had actually happened; at all events they were apparently much astonished when told that no such event as they had spoken of had taken place. As usual, the rebel leaders everywhere abandoned their sick to the tender mercies of the "mercenaries of the North," without supplying them with physicians or medicines. This is also a striking characteristic of secession humanity. In the Hospital at Frederick City there were, yesterday, not less than 590 rebel soldiers, and the number was constantly being increased by additions brought in from houses in the city and vicinity. The rebel officers did make a show of humanity by *requesting* several physicians, of no standing in the community, to attend to their sick, but left no medicines or other conveniences. The raid of the rebels into Maryland, in fact, has resulted in their leaving more men behind than they obtained here. Many young men who enlisted under the impulse of the moment, upon seeing the company in which they were to associate, became disgusted, and utterly refused to pass the mustering officers. One of these enthusiastic young men said he could *smell* a Confederate soldier as far as he could a slave-ship—and he was not far from correct—for they are the filthiest and most woe begone set that human eyes ever rested upon.

So far as the writer's knowledge extends, every man who joined the rebel ranks in this State during the recent raid, did so under the impression that "LINCOLN's Generals" were forcing every citizen to fall into the ranks as they passed through the State. This statement was vouched for as a fact in different places,—by both HAMPTON and STUART,—of which there is abundant evidence. At Urbana, Frederick City and in this place, STUART would collect a crowd of people about him, and very coolly say: "Well, gentlemen, which side are you going to take in this *political* contest? Now is your time to decide; you must serve one or the other party—either the Abolitionists of the North or the Southern cause. If you do not join me to-day, LINCOLN's Generals may be here to-morrow, and then you will have no opportunity to choose, for they will force you into their service, and then place a musket in your hands to fight against the South—your natural friends, bound to you by the most holy ties, and you must choose to-day what you will do." It is not to be wondered at that the rebels received a thousand or more recruits under such circumstances. That the people believed these statements very generally, is undoubtedly true, and one prominent man became quite indignant because I remarked that STUART and HAMPTON had turned out to be the greatest liars I ever heard of. Could your readers see, as I have seen, stern men laugh and cry for joy when disabused of the false impressions left upon their minds by those who have recently invaded their quiet homes, there would be no lukewarm loyalists in the Free States.

While standing upon the principal street of Frederick City, yesterday, looking at the Union troops filing past and conversing with an old resident of the City—a wealthy and influential man—the tears trickled down his cheeks for very joy at the sight. Said he: "Sir, you may think that I act childish. But, Sir, we were told and made to believe that the Union troops were nearly used up; that the army had been reduced to a mere skeleton; that they (the Unionists) could not raise any more soldiers; that the Government was bankrupt and did not, and had not for months past paid its soldiers; that the rebels had captured most of our cannon and that there was no hope whatever of preserving the Union; now we feel that the Government is yet powerful, and that there is yet a chance to save the country." None but those who witnessed the scene can form any conception of the joy the appearance of the Union army gave to the people of Frederick City. The rebel commanders, for effect, had strung along their troops and baggage wagons through the principal street of the town during thirty-six hours. Our troops were 24 hours in passing, were in several columns and in a compact mass, and the baggage train and artillery filed along the street side by side. The men all looked like veterans, and trod the pavement as if they felt that they were men made in God's own image, ready and willing to cope with all opposers. JACKSON, STUART and HAMPTON tried to deceive the people by downright lying: they represented that they had "500,000 men just behind them;" were going "into the Free States," &c. Our Generals are very non-committal when asked as to the force here or elsewhere—but the people see an immense number of well equipped men here, and a greater number of cannon than they ever saw before. This display of force has done an immense deal of good. It has made stronger the strong Unionists; strengthened the doubting, and intimidated the semi-Secessionists. Rely upon it this display of force has almost worked miracles. Secession is forever crushed out in Maryland.

Col. ALLEN, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, has been left in command of Frederick City, and Capt. ALLEN, as Provost Marshal. Both are likely to become quite popular with all loyal men.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

As the 6½ o'clock P. M. train from this city for Newburyport, on the Eastern Railroad, was passing through Wenham, it collided with the Perham excursion train, from Portsmouth for Boston. One engineer and two firemen were killed, and some thirty or forty more or less injured. Both locomotives and three cars were smashed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Interesting Debate on the Question of Teaching Special Subjects in the Schools—Unequal Appropriation of the School Moneys.

The Board of Education, on Wednesday evening, had a long and interesting debate on the following Report of the Committee on By-Laws, Rules and Regulations—Messrs. Waterbury, Smyth, Larremore and Benedict:

The aggregate amount of the salaries of Teachers in the several Colored Schools respectively, shall not be increased without the consent of the Board of Education.

No salary shall be paid to a teacher in any Primary or Grammar School, unless as a part of the aggregate amount allowed to the Ward for the salaries of teachers, except to a teacher of vocal music in a Grammar or Primary School, at a rate not exceeding that of one hundred dollars a year for any school; and except, also, in a Grammar School, to a Teacher of the French language, or of the German language, as the Board of Trustees for the Ward may select and determine, at a rate not exceeding that of seventy-five dollars a year for each hour per week that the teacher may be employed, and not exceeding an aggregate of two hundred and twenty-five dollars a year for any school; and, also, to a Teacher of Drawing, at a rate not exceeding that of seventy-five dollars a year for each hour per week that the teacher may be employed, and not exceeding an aggregate of $200 a year for any school; and, also, to a Teacher of Penmanship, at a rate not exceeding that of $50 a year for each hour per week that the teacher may be employed, and not exceeding an aggregate of $100 a year for any school; and except, also, in a Primary School until the expiration of the year 1863, to a Lecturer upon Common Objects and Natural Things, at a rate not exceeding that of $50 a year for each hour per week that he may be employed, and not exceeding an aggregate of $200 a year for any school.

SEC. —. Whenever the word "school" is used in the By-laws, in reference to a Ward school, it shall be held to apply to each duly organized department.

Mr. WATERBURY favored the report because it would equalize the studies, and give each Ward the right to reach the same studies taught in other Wards.

Mr. FARR opposed the report, because, according to his estimate, it would involve an additional expenditure of $50,000 per annum.

Mr. MILLER, of the Seventeenth Ward, opposed the report because it would involve great additional expense. He heard a proposition to teach "calisthenics." In his view that would be a superfluous task in the Seventeenth Ward, where the boys seemed universally occupied in turning somersaults.

Mr. A. V. STOUT favored the plan of equalizing the studies, but would do it by lopping off rather than adding to the expense. He moved an amendment, providing that after the 1st of January next, no special teachers shall be employed in any of the grammar or primary schools, and striking out of the report of the Committee all after the words "Board of Education."

Mr. BENEDICT spoke earnestly in favor of the retention of the special teachers of Music, Drawing, Object Lessons, the Languages and Penmanship as absolutely indispensable to our school system. He deprecated the backward course of our system of education, which allowed of the dying out of the Daily Normal School and the Free Academy for Girls.

Mr. STOUT explained that in his opinion the regular teachers should be capable of teaching all of the special subjects required in the preparatory course of the Public Schools.

Mr. FARR stated that the present expenditure for teachers of special subjects, was $31,128, and the proposed expenditure for the same object was $81,750, in connection with which he presented the following tables:

The following tables show the present expenditure for special teaching:

Wards.	Music.	Drawing.	Languages.	Pen'p.	Ob. Les.	Science.
1	$300	$450	$450	—	—	—
4	500	—	—	—	—	—
5	300	200	300	—	300	250
6	500	400	—	—	—	—
7	533	—	—	—	—	—
8	625	325	375	100	—	—
9	—	300	300	—	—	—
10	600	600	675	—	—	—
11	600	—	—	—	—	—
12	1,400	425	850	—	—	—
13	600	400	—	—	—	—
14	500	400	—	—	—	—
15	900	408	666	804	—	400
16	500	550	400	—	—	500
17	600	300	900	—	—	—
18	300	600	590	—	—	—
19	500	400	320	500	—	—
20	400	500	450	400	—	—
21	200	300	400	—	—	—
22	890	300	400	800	—	—
Totals.	$10,748	$6,858	$6,985	$2,604	$300	$1,150

Ward.	Phonography.	Music in Primaries.	Ob. Lessons in Primar's.	Calisthenics.	Total for Ward.	Average per pupil.
1	—	$150	—	—	$1,350	$3 17
4	—	200	—	—	700	1 23
5	—	—	—	—	1,350	1 47
6	—	250	—	—	1,150	1 69
7	—	67	—	—	600	57
8	—	285	—	—	1,710	1 65
9	—	—	—	—	600	39
10	—	—	—	—	1,875	1 19
11	—	—	—	—	600	40
12	—	—	—	—	2,675	2 14
13	—	—	—	—	1,000	1 17
14	—	—	—	—	900	1 15
15	—	—	480	—	3,656	2 38
16	—	—	—	—	1,950	1 14
17	—	—	—	—	1,800	1 90
18	300	—	—	—	1,700	1 67
19	—	—	—	—	1,720	2 11
20	—	300	—	—	2,050	1 24
21	—	—	—	450	1,350	87
22	—	—	—	—	2,390	1 53
Totals.	$300	$1,252	$480	$450	$31,128	

This table shows a gross inequality of the present system; the First Ward averaging as high as $3 17 per pupil for special teaching, while the Eleventh Ward averages only forty cents per pupil. The aggregate, however, is about $50,000 per annum less than the sum proposed by the Committee.

The following is the maximum allowance for teaching each special subject proposed by Committee in By-laws.

Music—90 Grammar Departments..@$100	$9,000	
85 Primary Departments...@ 100	8,500	$17,500
Languages—90 Grammar Departments @$225		$20,250
Drawing—90 Grammar Departments....@ 200		18,000
Penmanship—90 Grammar Departments @ 100		9,000
Ob. Lessons—85 Primary Departments..@ 200		17,000
Total expense of special teaching as proposed by the Committee		$81,750

N. B.—The above does not include Ward Schools Nos. 31 and 52.

On taking the question the amendment of Mr. STOUT was lost, 5 to 25.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to add after the word "school," near the close of the report, the words "and also an instructor in the outlines of chemistry, physiology and natural history, at a salary of not exceeding $200 per annum, in any school." This was adopted, 20 to 11.

Mr. FARR moved to amend, by striking out all that portion of the report allowing of increased expenditure of music in the primary schools.

The Committee accepted an amendment proposed by Mr. MILLER, of the Seventeenth Ward, that the salaries of special teachers should be limited to $250 per annum for one school.

Pending a protracted and heated discussion on the amendments, and the calling of the roll on a point of order, the Chair declared the Board adjourned, by expiration of the time allotted for the session.

Military Movements in the City.

THE SECOND "METROPOLITAN"—FLAG PRESENTATION.

Yesterday, at its camp on Staten Island, was mustured into the servic of the United States the Second Regiment of the Metropolitan Brigade. The occasion was celebrated by the presentation to the regiment of a magnificent stand of colors, given by certain citizens of New-York, through Capt. MOUNT, of the Third Precinct Police. There are, as usual, four flags in the "stand" altogether—a handsome regimental flag, a National flag, and two guerdons. BALL, BLACK & Co. were the manufacturers. Speeches was made by the presenter and the Colonel, and the ceremonies were enlivened by music from Dodworth's Band. The Second "Metropolitans" are numbered One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York Volunteers. They are commanded by Col. CURRIE, and muster nearly 900 men. All are uniformed, and most of them armed and equipped, and every member of the regiment is anxious to exchange the monotony of the camp for the excitement of the battle-field.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The difficulties in the way of the payment of the bounties of the men of the Stanton Legion have all been satisfactorily removed, and the soldiers will be paid off to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock this morning. The regiment will get off this week, and families of men should visit them to-day if they wish to receive portions of the bounty from them.

A TROOP OF INDEPENDENT CAVALRY.

Lieut. GILBERT E. OVERTON, who served with distinction in the Fourth New-York Cavalry during nearly the whole campaign in Virginia, proposes to organize a troop of independent cavalry, for service on the borders, if permission can be obtained from Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey, in which State the organization will be made. Such troops are needed.

EIGHTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The artillery regiments being raised in the Eighteenth Senatorial District of this State have had their organization changed into battalions. Each battalion is to consist of four 6-gun batteries, of 150 men each. The four battalions will, therefore, number 2,400 men, with sixteen batteries—ninety-six in all. Ten companies are now full, and waiting for marching orders.

BOUNTY FUND FOR GERMAN REGIMENTS.

The Executive Committee, appointed by the meeting of German citizens, held at the Astor House, Aug. 24, for the purpose of raising a Bounty Fund for the encouragement of recruiting the old German Regiments now in the field, and particularly those under the command of the gallant Gen. SIGEL, have succeeded in enlisting and expediting to their respective regiments 500 first-class recruits. They are now receiving thirty to forty recruits per day, but their funds are exhausted, and unless the public of New-York come promptly to their aid with liberal contributions, they will feel reluctantly compelled to cease their labors, which have thus far been eminently successful. The Executive Committee will make one more personal effort with the public of New-York, in the hope that a prompt and liberal response may prevent the breaking up of an organization which is effecting so much of practical good for the cause of the Union.

CONVALESCENTS AND RECRUITS EN ROUTE.

For New-Hampshire regiments now in the field, one hundred soldiers, discharged convalescent from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Hospital, arrived here yesterday morning. Also, twenty-two recruits from New-Haven for Connecticut regiments. After receiving the hospitalities of the Park Barrack, they proceed onward to the seat of war.

SECOND REGIMENT "IRISH LEGION."

Capt. JOHN CONNERY, who has seen service, in command of a company in the Twelfth Pennsylvania, is now raising a company for the Second Regiment of the Irish Legion, (Gen. CORCORAN's own.) In ten days he has recruited 65 first-class men, and expects to have his full number in a week more. The regiment will be a splendid one, and Capt. CONNERY means his company to be the best in it.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

Yesterday afternoon over 300 recruits for this Brigade paraded through the City. The men made a fine appearance in their new and handsome chasseur uniform. Half of them, intended for the Third Excelsior (Col. NELSON TAYLOR's) Regiment, were sent off by the New-Jersey Central Railroad in the evening. The rest will most likely go to-day.

THE GROCERS' REGIMENT.

The Committee appointed by the leading grocers of this city to raise funds for the purpose of encouraging enlistments into some special regiment, acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

Havermeyer, Townsend & Co.	$500	Faile, Williams & Co.	250
Peter Moller	500	Garbutt, Black & Hendricks	250
Francis Skiddy	250	Stanson, Labagh & Farrington	250
Collins Raymer & Co.	250	Skeel & Reynolds	250
McKenzie Beatty & Co.	250	Meed, Lacey & Co.	250
Arcularius, Bonnett & Co.	250	Sherman, Tallman & Co.	250
R. & R. Mead, Jr. & Co.	250	Stanton, Sheldon & Co.	250
Cobb, March & Gross	250	Wylie & Knevals	250
Sturges & Co.	250	Geo. W. Lane & Co.	250
Babcock & Co.	250	J. B. [illegible]	100
Henry Swift & Co.	250	H. K. Bull	100
Cary & Co.	250	Plume & Lamont	250
Beeve, Case & Banks	250	Kirkland & Von Bachs	100
John Caswell & Co.	250	Booth & Edgar	250
Beebe & Brother	250	Jas. Cassidy & Co.	100
C. Burkhalter & Co.	250		
John L. Hasbrouck & Son	250	Total	$7,900

With such a fund as this at their disposal the grocers will have no difficulty in raising a body of men of which the trade may well be proud. The sum of $8,000, already subscribed, at once furnishes an extra bounty of $10 to 800 men.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.

Col. NUGENT, Maj. THOS. O'NEILL and other officers of this gallant command, left this City for Washington on Wednesday evening, where they will join a detachment of recruits sent on under command of Lieut. McDONNOUGH, Sixty-third Regiment, and proceed to their brigade now in the van of McCLELLAN's army. Capts. HOGAN and LEDDY have charge of the recruiting in this City, and judging from their incessant labors, will be successful in their mission. Capt. HOGAN went last evening to Tuckahoe, where he was invited to address a mass meeting called to procure recruits for Gen. MEAGHER's command. Capt. HOGAN hoped to bring back with him a hundred "strapping young lads," who, with some fifty other recruits now awaiting transportation, will be sent off this evening or Saturday morning to the brigade. All recruits belonging to it now in New-York are ordered to report at No. 398 Broadway this morning, at 9 o'clock, when State and City bounties will be paid.

SABRE PRESENTATION.

Last evening, at the Stevens House, on Broadway, a sabre, pair of pistols, sash and belt, were presented to Capt. FREEMAN OENE, of Scots 900 United States Cavalry, commanded by Col. SWAIN. The presentation was made on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers of the regiment, the men under Capt. OENE's command, and his friends. Speeches of the most enthusiastic nature were made, and the whole affair passed off most pleasantly.

THE FAMOUS LINDSEY BLUES.

One of our best independent military organizations, have unanimously concluded to volunteer for the war. They have opened a battalion recruiting station at No. 60 Division-street, under charge of Capt. JOHN B. TOOKER, and volunteers are rapidly pouring in. The battalion will be attached to one of the Metropolitan Police Regiments, and of course the great advantages the connection affords in the way of bounties and support of families of the volunteers are thus secured by the Lindsey Blues. The business arrangement of the battalion are in the hands of Lieut.-Col. JOHN WILSEY.

Marine Artillery.

This regiment, which has performed such useful service, under the command of Col. W. A. HOWARD, late of the Revenue Service, is completed—the last detachment of 337 men, under command of Lieuts. HAMPSON and BENJ. H. FRANKLIN, having left yesterday, in the steamer *Guide*, for Newbern.

The Marine Artillery is organized on the principle of the Royal Marine Artillery, one of the crack regiments in the British army.

It is purely the work of Col. HOWARD, having been originated, recruited and drilled by him. The regiment serves in gunboats and work their artillery on shore or on board, as may be required, throwing the guns overboard and hauling them to land, or the reverse, as wanted.

The service is an attractive one, combining the sea and land service.

The Marine Artillery is within the Department of North Carolina, where it has blockaded the ports for several months, besides participating in several battles under Gen. BURNSIDE.

The headquarters are at Newbern, North Carolina, but Col. Howard is stationed at Roanoke Island, of which he is Military Governor.

For the Wounded.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, No. 10 Cooper Union, Third-avenue, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1862.

Ten thousand shirts and drawers are wanted. Let those who have second-hand garments of this kind send them to us at once. There is not time enough to have this clothing made, as it is needed by our wounded soldiers *now*.

We make this appeal to the citizens of New-York.

L. A. FELLOWS, ELLEN COLLINS,
M. COLBY, L. D'OREMIEULX,
GERTRUDE STEVENS, L. L. SCHUYLER,
Members Executive Committee.
No. 11 COOPER UNION, New-York.

French Lectures on the War.

WHY IS THIS STRUGGLE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH?

M. ORTAIRE FOURNIER, a gentleman of high literary attainments, who has served the French Government in the Consular capacity, and is well and favorably known to many of our most respectable citizens, lectured on Wednesday evening, at Cooper Institute, to a select and appreciative audience, on "The Prosperity of the American Republic, before the present Civil War, and the Causes and Authors of that War."

M. FOURNIER opened his discourse by remarking that his former lecture the object of which had been to show that the conflict was, after all, *progress*, had been a sort of introductory digression from the main theme which he would now proceed to eliminate. Commencing with an eloquent and philosophic apostrophe to the origin of the Republic and the Union, the lecturer proceeded to analyse the elements of their greatness. Born in battle, this glorious Federation had been founded upon the victory of Liberty struggling with oppression, had been hallowed by the vows of such heroes as WASHINGTON and his companions had been hailed by the People as a Republic one and *indivisible*, and had received its attributes of Government from the Sovereign States therein consenting, limited in its powers and regulated in its exercise of them by the Constitution only. Over all this combination of authority, the tribunal to whom has been delegated the function of securing the proper observance of this solemn compact is the Supreme Court. Under a system so clear, so simple even in its complexity and so beautiful in its workings, the first grand right intended to be secured is *individual liberty*, upon whose foundation is built the majestic edifice of *general liberty*. Comprised under this head are liberty of conscience, liberty of opinion, liberty of speech, and liberty of the Press.

These and the safeguards thrown around our civil rights by the *habeas corpus*, the trial by jury and the freedom of election, were descanted upon with much point and fervor, and the splendid material comforts and advantages secured not only to the natives of the republic, but to all who accept her free invitation to share the bounty of her magnificent domain, were gloriously set forth. The intellectual progress of the Union along with her material prosperity; her wonderful growth of great minds; the amazing example she offers to mankind, and the proud moral position she has attained, were treated with the genuine enthusiasm of a scholar and a patriot, and elicited the cordial applause of an accomplished audience. M. FOURNIER's lecture was replete with apt citations from the best minds of history, and a fine application of CHATEAUBRIAND's celebrated language connecting the growth and expansion of freedom with the true refinement of the manners of the epoch, was a very happy hit. American liberty thus allied with the social progress of the people, was based upon immoveable foundations. Who and what then, are the authors and causes of the attempt to divide this Republic, so grandly constituted? M.

FOURNIER proceeded to demonstrate that the authors of this dreadful catastrophe were the fanatics on both sides with whom the great mass of the people have no lot or part. The causes were manifest, but the most prominent were antagonisms of certain great interests which genuine conservative patriotism could yet reconcile. Free trade, the protection of Northern manufactures, and the respective values of their different products were subjects of dispute which had their effect upon the public mind both North and South.

The question of Slavery had been used by demagogues to embitter a difference of opinion which every argument of sense and feeling shows should have been so managed as rather to strengthen than to weaken the Union. But in the meanwhile, the war has commenced and is in fierce progress. All that now remains for the patriot, is the support of the Government and the defence of the Union, and upon this theme M. FOURNIER based a thrilling apostrophe to the brave defenders of the Republic. The success of the lecturer with his auditory was marked throughout. His third discourse will take place in room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on Friday next, at 8 P. M. The topic will be "Peace," and all who desire an intellectual treat in the choicest of French diction would do well to attend.

Launch of the Steamer Jacob H. Vanderbilt.

This steamer, which has been built by Capt. DEGROOT, of well-known steamboat fame, was launched yesterday afternoon from the yard of MICHAEL ALLISON, head of Greene-st., Jersey City. The vessel is called after Mr. JACOB H. VANDERBILT, one of the principal owners and managers of the Stonington line of steamers, who commanded at one time the celebrated steamer *Lexington*. The *Vanderbilt* is of the following dimensions: Length over all, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 3 inches. She is arched and diagonally braced in a peculiar manner, thereby giving the great strength for either river or ocean service. In her construction neither pains nor expense have been spared to make her the best vessel of her class afloat. Her engine combines all the modern improvements, and of a size capable of going to their unequaled speed with great strength in addition. Her internal fittings are to be of a gorgeous character.

Her hull was built by Mr. M. ALLISON, and her machinery is being constructed by Messrs. COBB & FIELD, of Jersey City. It will be remembered that they built the engines for the gunboats *Resolute* and *Reliance*, now on the Potomac, built and sold to the Government at the beginning of the rebellion, by Capt. DEGROOT. The joiners' work to be done by Messrs. KING & EELS, the well-known joiners. The painting and decorations by STEPHEN ROGERS, Esq.

The ship-yard whence the vessel was launched, presented a gay appearance, New-York and New-Jersey being well represented. Among those present were Commissioner NICHOLSON, Ex-Governor of the Almshouse, WASHINGTON SMITH, Judge CONNOLLY, HENRY HAVEMEYER, Esq., Mr. HARRIOT, President of the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, Dr. SAYERS, and others.

At 3½ o'clock the blocks were cut out, and the vessel launched smoothly, and without a jar, into the water.

What Richmond County has Done for the War.

Staten Island has responded, with unexpected emphasis, to the calls of the Government. The town of Southfield has completed its quotas, with a surplus, and tenders the extra men to its neighbor Middletown. The northern shore has done nobly, and it is probable that no draft will be required in any part of the county. Large and enthusiastic war meetings have been held at short intervals for a month past, in every town, and men of all parties have cordially united in the patriotic work of forwarding enlistments and making provision for the relief of volunteers' families. In the wealthier part of the island, several gentlemen have made liberal contributions; among them, JOHN C. GREEN, who gave $1,000; Messrs. Pendleton, Westervelt, Bacon, Shaw and Ward, $300 each; Nathaniel Marsh, $250; Messrs. Bryant, Bonner, Morris, Tyson, Du Bois, Martin, and many others, $100 each, besides numerous smaller sums. Over $6,000 were subscribed to the war fund in Southfield alone, and two or three gentlemen advanced the sum of $1,100, (in addition to their subscriptions of $100 to $500 each,) in order to insure the prompt payment of bounties. In Middletown, $5,000 or $6,000 were subscribed, and in Castleton the fund, thus far, is officially announced at $5,796. In addition to this, the Board of Supervisors have voted to raise the sum of $20,000 by a war loan.

The Richmond County *Gazette*, of this week, justly declares that Staten Island "Nobly repels the slanders with which domestic and foreign traitors have sought to blacken their escutcheon." It is not to be denied that the country has had a reputation for secessionism, but the determined uprising of the loyal men has produced a healthy reaction, and treason is not so boldly uttered by the rebel sympathizers as it was a few months since. Loyalty is now the rule, and secessionism the exception.

Base Ball.

Fully 15,000 people were collected on and around the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn, on Thursday, to witness the grand contest for the silver ball and the championship, between the Eckford and Atlantic clubs, the greatest interest throughout the ball-playing community being manifested in the result. Heavy bets were laid, the Atlantics being the favorites, as in the last encounter between them, they defeated the Eckfords by a run of 37 to 5. The game played yesterday was the third and test match, and the victory the Eckfords have obtained, for they won by a score of 8 to 3, gives them the palm of superiority and deprives the Atlantics of the title of the champions, one they have borne ever since their organization almost.

The contest was admirably played on both sides throughout, the result being chiefly attributable to the superiority of the pitching on the Eckford side. SPRAGUE, their regular pitcher, who was not with them in the last match, being considered second in rank only to the famous pitcher, CREIGHTON.

In the first innings the Atlantics had the lead, but their opponents soon deprived them of it by their good batting, and at the close of the fourth innings, the score stood 8 to 2. At this figure it stood up to the eighth innings, when the Atlantics added one run to their score, and put out the Eckfords for 0. Neither party scored on the last innings, the victory remaining with the Eckfords by the remarkable score of 8 to 3. The contest proved deeply exciting to the vast multitude that were present, and everything passed off well, admirable order being preserved throughout by the Police force and their assistants that were present. For an hour or more previous to the game, the cars on all the routes leading to the grounds were crowded, and at the conclusion of the match it was impossible to obtain a seat in one for a long while. Hundreds came from the country to see it and many from Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, &c.

The Atlantics play their home match with the Mutuals, the crack club of New-York, on Monday next on the grounds at Sixty-third-street, and on the following Thursday the Mutuals play the Eckfords at Brooklyn. We give the score below, of the game of yesterday:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, 3 b.	4	0	Mills, 3 b.	3	1
Pearce, c.	4	0	Manolt, l. f.	2	0
P. O'Brien, s. s.	3	1	Campbell, 1 b.	6	0
M. O'Brien, p.	1	1	Spence, c. f.	2	1
Crane, c. f.	3	0	Reach, 2 b.	2	2
Mace, r. f.	3	0	Beach, c.	5	0
Oliver, 2 b.	4	0	Sprague, p.	2	1
Hart, 1 b.	2	1	Devyr, s. s.	3	1
Chapman, l. f.	3	0	Smith, r. f.	2	2
Totals	27	3	Totals	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Eckford	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—8

Umpire—E. BROWN, of the Mutual.
Scorers—For Atlantic, G. W. MOORE.
For Eckford, J. GREEN.

A Suggestive Contrast.

The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company of this City deserves to be pitied. When it began operations it had the moderate capital of $250,000, on which it traded with such beneficial results that its coffers ran over with the gold and silver taken from the people. It resolved, in view of its dilapidated condition, to issue additional stock to the amount of $750,000, and upon this, too, it traded with unexampled good fortune, until now it stands before the public with plethoric purse, and stock a long way above par. Regardless of the fact that the company thus stood poverty-stricken before the community, an application was made to it for a donation—a subscription to the War Fund, to the Bounty Fund, which inspires recruits, and relieves their wives and children. The Company was astounded at such temerity, and, pleading poverty, declined to subscribe. The matter was agitated in the Board meeting, and with such violence that upon the peremptory refusal of the organization to give the first cent to the cause, one of the most prominent of the Directors, as he is one of our most respected citizens, indignantly resigned his office, vowing that he would no longer sit at the table with such people. The Sixth-avenue road has its full share of city patronage; its cars are always filled, its accommodations are meagre and unsatisfactory, its [illegible] with the contributions of the public, and yet without a moment's hesitation it finds a ready excuse for singular illiberality.

As a suggestive contrast to the foregoing, we would call attention to the fact that the employes of this Company have agreed to contribute three per cent upon the amount of their salaries to assist in the support of the families of those of their number who shall enlist for the war. Fourteen of the conductors and drivers have volunteered already.

The War News at the Produce Exchange.

The news from Hagerstown, *vià* Philadelphia, of the capture of LONGSTREET and his division, with six batteries of artillery, as also of the successful progress of our army generally—which was issued in an Extra TIMES at 11½ o'clock A. M.—was brought to the Produce Exchange, by noon yesterday, by the representative of this journal, and repeatedly read by him to eager crowds of merchants. The excitement and enthusiasm of the usually staid business men were unbounded. Our representative, having become quite hoarse, handed the extra to Mr. EDWARD BILL, who ascended a table, and by unanimous request, read the news for the whole assemblage. Rounds of cheers were given for Gens. MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, and our gallant soldiers. Business was scarcely thought of. To add to the enthusiasm of the merchants, a body of some hundreds of recruits for SICKLES' Brigade, in marching up Whitehall-street, came to a stand in front of the Exchange, and gave three cheers for these patriotic operators in produce, who had provided additional bounties for the bulk of this noble band of soldiers, now going forward to share the dangers and glories of the battle-field.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining Sept. 6, 1862		6,377
Admitted		1,779
Total		8,156
Died	32	
Discharged	1,447	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	307	
Sent to State Prison	0	—1,786
Remaining Sept. 13, 1862		6,370
Decrease		7
Bellevue Hospital	449	
Lunatic Asylum	778	
Almshouse	1,401	
Penitentiary	467	
Workhouse	939	
Small Pox Hospital	8	
Randall's Island	722	
Randall's Island Hospital	212	
City Prison	270	
Second District Prison	14	
Third District Prison	13	
Fourth District Prison	—	
Island Hospital	542	
Colored Home	282	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	31	
City Cemetery	62	—6,370

In addition there are at Bellevue Hospital 593, and at the Island Hospital 512 sick and wounded soldiers.

Woman's Mission.

Miss DIX has definitely settled one part of the question so often put: "What can woman do for the country?" and a Convention of Boston women thus sets forth their ideas as to how their sex can be of assistance in the present crisis.

They say, "we seek—

First of all for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the entire nation; that we may repent of our personal and national sins, humble ourselves, and so be prepared to receive the blessings of righteous peace—which shall redound to the glory of God's holy name.

For our beloved President and his Councilors.

For the officers of our Army and Navy.

For our soldiers and seamen, that their heads may be covered in the day of battle, and that they may be kept from the vices incident to war; and especially for those who are in prisons and hospitals, that they may be sustained amid their privations and sufferings, or prepared for death.

For our Chaplains and Surgeons, that they may be faithful to the sacred trust committed to them.

For our afflicted and bereaved families.

For the Ministers of the Gospel, that they may be taught of God to show the people His whole will.

For the oppressed of our land, that their deliverance may be hastened."

This meeting was started on the broad basis of Christian love, including all denominations and sects; all who would pray, or who believed in the efficacy of prayer, found a cordial welcome, and from all accounts seed was there sown which will, doubtless, bring forth a rich harvest, in response to the prayers of the righteous.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GROCERS' WAR FUND.—The Committee appointed by the grocers and traders connected therewith, for the purpose of raising a War Fund to encourage enlistments in the army of the United States, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Havemeyer, Townsend & Co.	$500	Garbutt, Black & Hendricks	$250
Peter Moller	500	Cobb, March & Gross	250
Francis Skiddy	250	Slanson, Labagh & Farrington	250
Collins, Rayner & Co.	250	Skeel & Reynolds	250
McKenzie, Beatty & Co.	250	Mead, Lacey & Co.	250
Arcularius, Bonnett & Co	250	Sherman, Tallman & Co.	250
E. & R. Mead, Jr., & Co.	250	Stanton, Sheldon & Co.	250
Sturges & Co.	250	Wylie & Knevals	250
Babcock & Co.	250	Geo. W. Lane & Co.	250
Henry Swift & Co.	250	J. B.	100
Cary & Co.	250	H. K. Buff	100
Reeve, Case & Co.	250	Plume & Lamont	100
John Caswell & Co.	250	Kirkland & Von Sacks	100
Beebe & Brother	250	Booth & Edgar	200
C. Burkhalter & Co.	250	Jas. Cassidy & Co.	100
Ealle, Williams & Co.	250		
John L. Hasbrouck & Son	250		
Total			$7,900

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-street.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1862.

KANE'S DOG.—Mr. BROWN, the oracle of fashion and of Grace Church, has lately been indulging in a poetical composition, having, according to the *Home Journal*, sent to N. P. WILLIS the following inscription, which has been placed on a monument over the remains of a somewhat famous dog, buried at Idlewild. It reads as follows:

Cesar, who made the voyage to the Arctic Regions with Dr. KANE, and was afterward the favorite dog of the children of Idlewild, lies buried beneath this stone. Died Dec. 7, 1861, aged 13 years.

Thy master's record of thy worth made thee of wide renown,
And caused this tribute to thy memory from Sexton BROWN.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.—The ladies having charge of the clothing and hospital stores at the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association rooms, No. 194 Broadway, desire us to inform the public that their supply of comforts for the sick and wounded soldiers are nearly exhausted, owing to the many demands made lately upon them. Donations of outside woolen clothing, canton and flannel drawers, flannel shirts, woolen socks, thick shoes and caps; also, crushed and granulated sugar, farina, arrow-root, corn starch, lemons and fruit, or money to purchase the same, are still solicited. All contributions should be directed to New-England Rooms, No. 194 Broadway, care of Col. FRANK E. HOWE.

LECTURES ON GUNSHOT WOUNDS.—Prof. RAPPAEL commences his course of lectures on "Gunshot Wounds," at the Thirteenth-street Medical College, this day at 12 o'clock. The course will embrace the entire subject of gunshot wounds, and will be of vast practical advantage to medical students, as well as to practitioners who are likely to see service in the field. Volunteer surgeons are called for now in large numbers after almost every battle; and it is found exceedingly difficult to obtain men who are acquainted with field surgery. Prof. RAPPAEL's thorough scientific acquirements and extensive practical knowledge will enable him to handle the difficult subject in a style at once lucid and learned, and in such a manner as to be of the highest benefit to his pupils and listeners.

WELCOME TO THE TWELFTH N. Y. S. M.—This gallant regiment deserves a handsome reception on its return. It has remained at Harper's Ferry long after the time for which it was originally called out had expired, and, in consequence, has seen some pretty severe service. It has had its baptism of fire. The members have lost too, we learn, all their regimental property, including their colors. They should find when they reach home, that they stand higher than ever in the admiration and confidence of their fellow-citizens.

POSTAGE CURRENCY AT A PREMIUM.—We respectfully call the attention of our money-making friends, whose worldly store they are seeking to augment by demanding a premium on the newly-issued postage currency, to the section No. 195 of the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1855, as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any Postmaster, *or other person*, to sell any postage stamps for any larger sum than that indicated upon the face; and any person who shall violate this provision, shall be esteemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $500."

A CASE OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—ELIZA FARRENS was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of JOHN MULLER, of No. 674 Ninth-avenue, who charges that the prisoner, who is a boarder in his house, has been guilty of going to his trunk, breaking it open, and stealing therefrom the sum of $57 in money. The complainant testified before Justice KELLY, that the accused was one of his particular friends, with whom he had been long acquainted. The Justice committed her in default of bail.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—A lad named JAMES ROONEY, aged 7 years, whose parents reside at No. 107 Bayard-street, was run over yesterday by a carriage, which was passing along the Bowery, and so severely injured that he died soon afterward. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday afternoon at Pier No. 5, North River, upon the body of an Englishman named ALFRED WILLIAMSON, aged 30 years, whose body was found floating in the water at an early hour yesterday morning. The evidence given upon the inquest, revealed the fact that the deceased was a laborer on the elevator *Liverpool*, and that while at work there on Saturday night last, he accidentally fell into the water.

THAT BIG DRUM.—We are fond of music, and particularly of martial music, but we are not sure that there is no such thing as a surfeit even of martial music. That drum—the big one—in the City Hall Park, which from the earliest morn to the absolute verge of eve is beaten by a stick in the hands of a vigorous youth, is decidedly a nuisance, and at the risk of being subjected to an arrest for the discouragement of enlistments, we respectfully protest against its size and its very heavy tone.

THE TAX ON GAS.—It is stated that the Directors of the New-York Gas Company have determined that the Government tax shall not be added to their customers' bills. Will the Manhattan Gas Company follow this example?

GOVERNMENT STEAMER TO PORT ROYAL.—The steamship *Ericsson* is to sail for Port Royal to-day, taking out a large quantity of Quartermasters' stores, &c.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]
BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
STATED SESSION—Thursday, Sept. 18, 1862—5 P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

In the absence of the President,

Councilman Webster moved that Councilman Barney take the Chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Manhattan and Harlem Gas Light Company be requested to lay mains in Eighth-avenue from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty-second-street in pursuance of the resolution already passed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to J. & F. Copcutt, of number three hundred and forty-eight Washington-street, to receive and deliver merchandise in front of their premises, number three hundred and forty-eight Washington-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the basement of house of Hose Company Number One fitted up, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to James Dohany to keep a stand in front of the National Theatre in Chatham-st.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Lent—

Whereas, The corporate authorities of this City have heretofore testified their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the militia regiments from this City, in their noble and patriotic response to the several calls of the Executive of the nation, to preserve the integrity of the National Union, preëminent among which stands the Twelfth Regiment, New-York National Guard, who, in the early days of the rebellion freely offered their services in the defence of the National Government, serving with honor and distinction their full term of service, and receiving an honorable discharge; and

Whereas, In accordance with the recent call of the President for three months' men, the Twelfth Regiment again cheerfully took the field, and were assigned the defence of Harper's Ferry, where, after serving their full term of enlistment, they most patriotically volunteered to remain for an indefinite period, to aid in the further defence of that post, made necessary by the unexpected advance of the rebel horde into the loyal State of Maryland; and

Whereas, in the recent heroic defence of Harper's Ferry they nobly sustained the character of the American soldier for fortitude, endurance, and unyielding and unswerving bravery, their gallant commander being severely wounded while advancing to charge against the enemies of our country; yet, notwithstanding the resolute defence of the position, our small band were compelled to surrender to the superior forces which had been brought against them.

Whereas, The officers and men of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York National Guard, taken prisoners at the capture of Harper's Ferry, have been paroled and are now returning to their homes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Council, on behalf of the people of this City, tender their thanks to the officers and men of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York National Guard, for their noble and patriotic services in the defence of Harper's Ferry; and be it further

Resolved, That the hospitalities of the City be and they are hereby extended to them—noble defenders of the National honor.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That the pavement of the carriage-way in Fifteenth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, be repaired and raised to a proper level where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to S. W. Craree, of Number One Hundred and Four Bowery, to continue a bulletin board on the sidewalk in front of his premises, Number One Hundred and Four Bowery, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Jones, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—7.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Trotter—12.

Councilman Webster moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Trotter, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Jones, Ross, Snyder—5.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set curb and gutter stones and flag both sidewalks four feet wide in Forty-fifth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Gross—

Whereas, Intelligence has been received by this Common Council of the decease of the Hon. George W. Pratt, Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and late a Senator of the State of New-York, who died of wounds received at the battle of Manassas, Va., while gallantly fighting the enemy, at the head of his regiment; therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York deeply deplore the death of the Hon. George W. Pratt, late Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers; and while we are sensibly pained at the loss of one so distinguished as a patriot, legislator and soldier, we respectfully and sincerely offer our condolence with the family of the deceased, trusting that they may find comfort from the conviction that God willed it.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be properly engrossed and duly authenticated and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be donated to the Northeastern Dispensary, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Northeastern Dispensary for the above amount, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thos. Treanor, Pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, for the sum of four hundred and ninety-five dollars, to be applied in payment of the assessment upon the property of the Church of the Transfiguration, including the parsonage, for the work of widening Worth-street, from Hudson to Baxter-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-six cents be donated to the Church of Saint Boniface, and the Comptroller directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp for the above-named amount, for the purpose of canceling assessment against said church property for building a sewer in Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the fire-alarm telegraph, with suitable batteries, in the houses of Engine Company Number Thirty-nine and Hose Company Number Forty-four, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that North Moore-st. be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay half of the expense thereof; the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the owners of property on the line of said street to pay half the cost thereof, and the City the remainder.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Worth-street be paved and repaved from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and both sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in Eighty-fourth-street, between the Eighth-avenue and Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Seventy-second-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property therein be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks so widened, for court-yards, similar to the regulation of portions of the Fifth avenue, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth streets, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting a resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby donated to the Nursery and Childs' Hospital, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Elizabeth S. Bininger, First Directress, for said amount, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of three hundred and one dollars and twelve cents be donated to the Low Dutch Church, to pay an assessment on the twelve lots used for parish purposes, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount for said purpose, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Board of Trustees of the German Roman Catholic St. Nicholas Church, in Second-street, for the sum of eighty dollars, to pay an assessment on their church property for the laying of a cross-walk in said street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Sixty-fifth-street from Eighth-avenue to the Tenth-avenue be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Reports of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting a resolution that the sum of four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and three cents be donated to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, to pay an assessment on the institution under their charge in Forty-Second-street, near Eighth-avenue, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount, for said purpose, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Louisa C. Miller, to regulate and grade, &c., in front of her premises on Sixty-second-street, at her own expense.

Which was carried.

Councilman Trotter moved that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Councilman Snyder moved to amend by adding a provision, that the same shall be done within three months after the granting of such permission.

Which was carried.

And prayer of petitioner was granted, as amended.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Gedney—

Resolved, That the carriage-way in Bank-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to rebuilding Pier No. 29 East River, stating that the Pilot Commissioners have notified him that such pier must be rebuilt.

Received and referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to defining the lines for Broadway, from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-ninth-street.

Received, and referred to Committee on Street Openings.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

Petition of Captain Moss, recruiting officer of Thirty-eighth Regiment, to have City bounty paid parties who enlisted on third instant.

Referred to Comptroller, with power.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the bounty of fifty dollars offered by the City to all volunteers who enlisted on Wednesday, the third instant.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Preamble and resolution in relation to the death of Patrick H. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of Board of Aldermen.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED

Councilman Hazleton moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, twenty-ninth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Trotter, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice—7.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-ninth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4535, 5395, 5581, 5871, 7067, 7115, 7263, 7621, 7651, 7763, 7829½, 7971, 8015, 8067, 8091, 8123, "B." *Part II.*—Nos. 4102, 5110, 6730, 6834, 7300, 7626, 7978, 7994, 8058, 8132. *Fox vs. Burrows*, 8004.

The Case of Gen. Fremont—Is he in the United States Service?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

John S. Giles vs. A. A. Selover, John C. Fremont and Bradford Jones.—In this case, before fully stated in the TIMES, an application was made for an attachment to issue against Gen. Fremont for contempt of court in failing to appear and submit to an examination on supplementary proceedings, on the argument of which several affidavits were read by defendant's counsel, going to show that Gen. Fremont is now in the actual service of the United States, and therefore exempt from arrest. On the evidence thus presented, Justice CLERKE gives the following decision:

In my opinion, the defendant is not exempt from arrest in this proceeding, and I shall allow the attachment to issue against him. But as some of my brethren have expressed a different opinion in similar cases, and as the question is important, I will grant a stay of proceedings to enable the defendant to appeal to the General Term.

Alimony after Verdict Against Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke, and Barnard.

Margaret Moncrief vs. John Moncrief.—This action was brought by the plaintiff against her husband, the defendant, for a limited divorce on the ground of alleged cruel and inhuman treatment. The cause was tried before Justice Leonard in December, 1860, when the Judge found, as matter of fact, that the allegations of cruel treatment, &c., of the plaintiff by defendant, were not proven; and, as conclusion of law, that the complaint should be dismissed without costs to either party.

From this decision the plaintiff appealed to the General Term, where the judgment was affirmed. On the commencement of the action originally, an order was granted directing the defendant to pay the plaintiff a certain sum of alimony, which defendant paid regularly up to the time of the trial, but after the dismissal of the complaint, paid no more. Plaintiff's counsel then applied at Chambers for an order directing the defendant to continue the payment of alimony to plaintiff during the time of appeal from the verdict to General Term. Judge BARNARD denied that order, and plaintiff now appeals to the General Term from his decision. After argument of counsel, the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

Fine & Chittenden for respondent.

Application for Alimony in the Megrath Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Mary Megrath vs. Charles E. Megrath.—In this case, which is a distinct proceeding from Mrs. Megrath's application on *habeas corpus* for the custody of her child, which has been before fully stated in the TIMES, a motion was made for alimony, pending a suit for divorce, commenced by the plaintiff in August last. Mr. Megrath opposes the application, and charges his wife with criminal intercourse with Dr. Malcom Ives, whose name is already prominent in the *habeas corpus* case mentioned. After argument by counsel, the Judge granted the motion allowing $8 a week alimony to the plaintiff, and if the child is restored to her by the Court in the *habeas corpus* case, an additional sum of $5. A counsel fee of $75 is also allowed her.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy for motion, Mr. Smith opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Webb vs. Van Zandt.—Motion granted.

Casey vs. Burke.—Motion denied; plaintiff's costs $10, to abide event.

Munroe vs. Munroe, et al.—Reference ordered.

Munroe vs. Munroe; Lewis et al. vs. Walsh.—Motions granted.

[illegible]—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Bartlett vs. Williams.—Motion granted with costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Morgan vs. McKenzie.—Let an attachment issue, bailable in $150.

Reformed Protestant Dutch Church vs. Brown.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Glover vs. Slawson.—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs. Motion for Receiver granted, with $10 costs.

Palmer vs. Smedley.—Motion decided. See opinion, with papers.

McLoughlan et al. vs. Camp.—Motion granted, and reference ordered.

Potter et al. vs. Comstock, &c.—Motion granted.

Longo vs. Longo, &c.; Reid vs. O'Brien et al.; Reid vs. The same.; Same vs. Same.—Motions granted.

Sloan et al. vs. Van Wyck et al.—The surety is insufficient.

Cunningham vs. Leigh et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

Brown vs. Winship.—Attachment signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Kelly vs. Walker.—Motion to dismiss appeal for want of jurisdiction granted, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 18, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou. 99¼	50	Erie Railway Pref. 74¼
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou. 101½	900	do 75
8,000	do 101¾	50	do b10 75½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou. 90	150	Hudson River R. 54¼
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 90½	100	do 54½
3,500	Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ cent. Notes....Small 101½	100	do s30 54½
14,000	do 104½	100	do b60 55
7,000	U. S. 6s 1 year Cer. 99	535	Harlem Railroad 17
5,000	Ohio State 6's '81 108½	200	Harlem R. Pref. 42
10,000	Illinois War Loan 99	530	do 42¼
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90 50½	350	Brooklyn City R. 118
24,000	do 50¼	400	Reading Railroad 63½
5,000	Mo. State 6s 48	600	do 63¾
10,000	do 47¾	600	Mich. Cen. R. 72½
3,000	Mo. 6s, Issued to H. & St. Jos 62	150	do 72½
2,000	E. R. 3d M. B., '83 105	50	do b30 72¼
60,000	Erie R. 4th M. B. 100	11	do 71¾
3,000	do 100¼	25	do 72
2,500	Mich. So. 2d M. 90¼	100	do s5 72
29,000	Mich. So. S. F. B. 104	50	do b30 72½
2,000	do 103¾	300	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R. 33¼
6,000	St. L., A. & T. H. 1st 93	450	do 33½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M. 70½	1000	M. So. & N. I. G. S. 65
3,000	do 71	200	do b30 65½
5,000	Chi. & N. W. Ass. B. 53½	100	do s30 64¾
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d M. 108	50	Panama Railroad 143
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M 93	8	do 143¼
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M. 74½	500	Ill. Cent. R. scrip 64½
12,000	M. & P. du C. 1st M. 98	100	do s30 64½
3,000	do 99	600	do 64½
15,000	C. & T. S. F. Bs. 97¼	100	do 64¾
16,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M. 98	1500	Clev. & Pitts. R. 27½
10,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M. 84	100	do b30 27½
7,000	do 84¼	300	do s10 27½
21	Bk. of State of N. Y. 93	900	do 27½
60,000	American Gold 116¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. 74½
40,000	do 116½	200	do 74½
50	Pac. Mail St. Co. 112½	50	do 74¼
115	do 112	200	Clev. & Tol. R. b5 56
50	do s30 111½	1200	do 56
125	Penn. Coal Co. 100	200	do s10 56
100	N. Y. Central R. b30 96½	600	do 56½
800	do 96½	700	Chi. & R. I. R. 70
100	do s60 95¾	100	do b30 70½
100	Erie Railway 41¾	100	Chi., B. & Q. R. 89¾
100	do b30 41¾	10	do 90
650	do 41¾	150	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. 40
100	do b30 41½	13	Rome & Wn. R. 79
		87	T. H. & R. R. 125

SECOND BOARD.

$31,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. 102	500	Erie Railway 42
65,000	U. S. 6s, '81 101½	100	do s30 41¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '67 100	100	do 41½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68 Cou. 100	700	Erie R. Pref'd b30 75¾
4,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes 104¾	225	do 75½
3,000	Tenn. State 6s '90 51	100	do b10 75½
24,000	Mo. State 6s 48	600	Harlem R. 17
5,000	Ill. War Loan 99	100	Reading R. s30 63
2,000	California St. 7s 105	100	do s30 63¼
3,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76 112½	100	Harlem R. Pref'd 42½
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M. 91	200	Mich. Cen. R. 72½
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M. 74½	200	do 72½
3,000	do 74	100	do b60 72½
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st M. 98	200	M. S. & N. In. R. 33¼
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M. 84½	150	do 33
8,000	do 84½	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S. 65
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bond 102½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 65
30,000	Am. Gold 117¼	300	do 65½
20,000	do 117½	100	do s60 65
50	Tradesmen's Bank 101	100	do 65½
175	Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 112½	50	do s15 65½
120	do 112½	100	do s30 65½
700	N. Y. Cen. R. 96½	500	Clev. & P. R. 27½
30	do 96	200	do b30 27½
300	do 96½	700	do 27½
100	do b30 96¾	100	do b30 27½
200	Hudson River R. 52½	150	Galena & Chic. R. 74½
200	do b30 55	1,000	Clev. & Tol. R. 57
		200	do 57½
		1,000	Chic. & R. Isl'd R. 70
		100	do s30 69¾

THURSDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

The day was one of great excitement in wall-street, and on the Stock Exchange. The most favorable rumors of victory in Maryland in the morning papers appeared to be acted upon by Stock speculators in the Street before the meeting of the early Board. At the Board a large business was done in U. S. Securities, Railway Bonds, and Gold, and more than the ordinary average in the Railway Shares. The latter were firm, and but moderately offered at the prices. Before the call of the list was through with, later dispatches from the field of battle were made public, and although unofficial, they were construed to mean a substantial advantage to Gen. MCCLELLAN at the close of yesterday's terrible fight. After the First Board broke up prices further advanced on the Street, the highest being, for New-York Central, 96½; Erie Preferred, 76; Erie Common, 42¼; Toledo, 57½, and Illinois Central, 66. At the Second Board this buoyancy was not fully maintained, and under a disposition to sell on the rise of yesterday and this morning a considerable business was done. The National Securities continued firm, and sales were made at 102 @101½ ₱ cent., and Treasury Bonds at 104¾ ₱ cent. The State Stocks were also better than yesterday, and the Railway Mortgages firm and in large demand. Later in the afternoon various opinions were expressed as to the strict reliability of the good news of the morning, and under the doubts thus raised the general market was quite feverish. The firmness in Gold was remarked upon as indicating the absence of faith in the news among certain parties, who usually make the price of Gold the barometer of their political confidence. At 4½ o'clock the following were about the latest figures, the market closing firm again. The Western Roads were strengthened by reports of the second week's traffic in September; the Illinois Central gaining $42,000 on last year; the Michigan Central $17,000; Michigan Southern $9,000, and the Toledo and Wabash $9,000.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	95¾	96½	Pacific	112	112½
Erie	40⅞	41¼	Panama	142	142½
Erie Preferred	74½	75⅝	Missouris	47	48
Rock Island	69½	70	Tennessees	50	51
Galena	74	74	U. S. 5s, 1874	90	90½
Mich. Central	71¼	73	U. S. 6s, 1881	100¾	101½
Mich. Southern	33	33½	U. S. Notes, C. H.	111½	111½
Mich. Guarant'd	64½	65½	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	104½	104½
Illinois Cen.	64½	65½	Bills on Lond'n	129	129
Toledo	55½	57½	Gold	117½	117½

The following are the bids for the City Bank Shares to-day:

Merchants'	98	Commerce	93
Mechanics'	103	Bank of the Republic	90
Union	98	Bank of North Amer.	97
America	106	Commonwealth	85
State of New-York	93		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	St. L. & T. H. firsts	93
N. Y. 7s, '76	111	T. H. & Alt. seconds	99½
Erie firsts, '68	113½	Chi. & N. W. Gr'n Bay Ex	80
Erie seconds, '64	112	Chi. & N. W. Appl. Ext.	81
Erie seconds, '79	112	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31
Erie thirds, '83	104½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	86
Erie fourths, '80	100	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	110
Erie fifths, '88	94½	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	108
B. N. Y. & Erie firsts '77	91½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	93
Hudson firsts, '69	112	Tol. & Wab. seconds	74
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	110	Tol. & Wab. Int. B'ds	80
Hudson thirds, '75	97	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	98½
Hudson Converts., '67	92	Gal. & Chi. seconds	106
Harlem firsts, '69-73	108	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	97½
Mich. C., n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	112	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	112
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. secs	90½	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	107
N. Ind., Goshen Line	101½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	97½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	104	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	84½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	102		

The Banks are running up their line of Deposits. The total to-day is $146,507,000, or nearly two millions over last Monday's average. The California arrival, and the absence of any considerable export demand for Bullion, has added about a million of dollars to the stock of Specie at Bank. The amount to-day is about $38,131,000. The ease in the supply of Money, under these circumstances, is on the increase. The rates are steady, at 4@5 ₱ cent. per annum. The Customs continue large this week and United States Notes of the Custom-house issue are advanced to 111½ ₱ cent. to-day. The price of Gold has fluctuated from 117½ down to 116½, and up again to 117½ ₱ cent. The business done in Exchange on London for Saturday's mail was at or close to 129 ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills; Merchant bills, 127½@128½ ₱ cent. The supply of the latter from the free exports of Domestic Produce, including Cotton, (of which 600 bales cleared on Monday,) is on a liberal scale again this week. The letters by the *Arabia*, this morning, are not quite so encouraging for the price of Grain, but the demand continues good, and the decline in freights on this side qualifies the rather lower quotations for Wheat and Flour from England. The following is the latest in American Stocks from London:

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent.	68 @ 70	
United States 5 ₱ cent., 1874	68 @ 70	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent.	45 @ 46	45¼
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880 7 p. c.	66½ @ 67½	67
Erie shares	32 @ 33	32¼
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	56 @ 58	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¼ @ 2¼	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1867	85 @ 90	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	80 @ 85	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	78 @ 80	
Do. 4th M. 7 ₱ cent.	73 @ 75	
Do. 5th M. 7 ₱ cent.	69 @ 71	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., 1875	72 @ 74	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	77 @ 79	
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid dis.	50½ @ 49½	
Do. $100 shares, all paid	48½ @ 49½	
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ₱ c.	83 @ 85	
Do. S. F. 8 ₱ ct. '82	87 @ 89	
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '85, x. c.	77 @ 80	
Do. $100 shares	18 @ 20	
N. Y. Central 6 ₱ cent., '83	81 @ 83	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	80 @ 82	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. S. F., 1876 x. c.	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. c. b., 1876 x. c.	83 @ 85	
Do. $100 shares	71 @ 73	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1865	103 @ 105	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent, '72	100 @ 102	
Penn. Central 6s	81 @ 83	
Do. 2d Mort.	85 @ 87	
Do. $50 shares	37 @ 39	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	18 @ 22	

The quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, for Specie, are as follows:

American Gold	$1 17¼	Amer. Silver	$1 [illegible]
Sovereigns	5 70	Spanish Dollars	1 [illegible]
20 Francs (Nap's)	4 40	Mexican Dollars	1 [illegible]
10 Guilders	4 50	Five Francs	1 [illegible]
10 Thalers	8 50	Ger. & Fr. Crowns	1 [illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	18 25	English Silver, ₱ £	5 [illegible]
Patriot Doubloons	17 50	Sp. & Mex. Qrs. ₱ oz	1 [illegible]

RECEIPTS OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAIL ROAD.

For year ending Aug. 30, 1862		$1,[illegible]
Expenses		7[illegible]
Balance		$[illegible]
$3,400,000 1st mortgage bonds, at 7 ₱ cent	$238,000	
$2,355,000 2d mortgage bonds, at 7 ₱ cent	164,850	
$200,000 sinking fund bonds, at 7 ₱ cent	14,000—	416,[illegible]
Leaving a surplus of		$[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $540,915 60, including for customs, $345,000; payments, $687,087 14; balance, $8,506,560 58.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 241 bbls. Ashes, 11,449 bbls. Flour, 194 bbls. and 822 bags Corn Meal, 164,753 bushels Wheat, 123,554 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Rye, 313 bushels Barley, 14,583 bushels Oats, 1,779 pkgs. Provisions, and 347 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 65 bbls., at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been in brisk demand, chiefly on speculation, and prices have advanced ¼c. ₱ ℔. Sales to-day amounted to 12,600 bags, nearly all on private terms, but including some at 23c. ₱ ℔. We now quote: Java at 26½c.@27c.; Maracaibo and Laguayra at 21½c.@23½c.; Rio at 21¼c.@22¾c.; and St. Domingo at 21c.@21½c. ₱ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy to-day; prices are altogether nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good demand exists, to-day, for desirable lots of State and Western Flour at former prices. The available supply is moderate, and holders are less eager to sell. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,600 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 10@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 65, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 05@$5 30; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 40@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is salable and buoyant; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 55@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 10@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers. Sales 1,040 bbls. extra, at $5 45@$6 85 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quoted steady, but is less active, as shippers are less disposed to buy freely, in view of the unsettled state of the market for Gold and Exchange. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 174,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 45 @$1 50, the latter rate for choice in barrels; White Western, $1 37@$1 43; Amber Western, at $1 28 @$1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23@ $1 27; Green Bay Spring at $1 20@$1 22; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 15@$1 20; Milwaukee Club, at $1 11@$1 18; Chicago Spring, at $1 09@$1 16, and White Kentucky, at $1 46, ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request, at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 126,000 bushels, at 59½c. @61c., for shipping Mixed Western; 55c.@59c. for Eastern do.; 44c.@53c. for unsound do.; 62c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 75c.@83c. for sound, ₱ bushel; sales, 3,300 bushels. Oats are active and buoyant, including Canada, at 54c.@60c.; Western, at 52c.@ 60c.; and State at 55c.@61c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand, at 60c.@75c. for new and old for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, at 14c.@18c. for new, and 12c.@16c. for last year's crop, ₱ ℔.

LUMBER—Business has been moderately active in Eastern Spruce and Pine, prices of which are quoted firm. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The receipts of Lumber continue large, although the freights on both lake and canals are very high. On the long routes no more shipments will be made after this time, unless freights are lower. There has been a better feeling in the trade since the receipt of the late victories of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and several large sales have been made at full rates. The assortment of lumber in market is good and the stock ample, though not as large as usual at this season of the year. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the second week in September, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1860	8,847,000	1,281	—	7,859,200
1861	4,285,153	589	463	4,219,100
1862	8,285,392	1,877	—	5,236,300

Our figures for the week show an increase in the receipts of Boards and Scantling over the corresponding week of last year equal to nearly one hundred ₱ cent., a still larger increase in Shingles, and with improved supplies in Staves. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 25, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1860	215,883,600	33,383	30,468	93,037,077
1861	106,106,093	24,503	735	89,897,390
1862	162,024,615	26,629	99,867	130,424,038

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 68 bbls. and 300 half bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.@40c.; 227 hhds., Barbados, at 37c.@38c.; 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 41c.@45c., and 52 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 34c.@35c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, generally at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active to-day, at $11 50@$11 62½ for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,000 bbls. Cut Meats continue salable and firm, at 6¾c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is quiet at unaltered rates. Lard is unchanged; sales 1,270 tierces and bbls. in lots, at 9c.@9¾c., and small lots of very choice at 10c. ₱ ℔. Beef is moderately inquired for and is steady; sales 200 bbls., at $14 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $13@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@ $16 ₱ bbl. Butter is active and firm, at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in lively request at 7c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, to-day, at uniform quotations. Sales, 1,080 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 8¾c.@11c., Cuba at 8¼c.@9c., and Porto Rico at 9c.; also, 600 bags Manila at 8¾c., and 114 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 110,000 ℔s. at 10½c.@10¾c., and 100,000 ℔s. Butchers' Association at 11c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 950 bbls., in lots, at 32c.@32½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were made to-day at advanced rates: For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@13d. Corn, 11½d.@12d. ₱ bushel. Beef, 7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Pork, 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 6s. ₱ bbl. Beef, 8s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 50s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour at 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 13d.@13½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 6s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.; Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₱ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY SEPT. 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—LONDON ASSURANCE.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE FRENCH SPY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 363 Broadway.

GALLERY OF ARTS—No. 625 Broadway—COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS—PAGE'S VENUS.

IRVING HALL—GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

EWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without official details of the great battles of Tuesday and Wednesday, but sufficient is known to indicate that the advantages were all on our side. It appears, according to the best information received, that the battle of Tuesday did not commence until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but it raged until late at night, and closed, as before stated, without any definite result, the two armies resting upon the field. On Wednesday morning the general engagement was resumed, and lasted until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It is understood that both armies were engaged in their full force—the corps of JACKSON having recrossed the Potomac and joined the army of LEE. The battle was obstinate and bloody, but at its close the advantage remained with the National army, the position for which it fought having been gained, and no doubt being entertained of final victory. One account states that the rebels retreated, leaving Gen. LONGSTREET and the remnant of his division in our hands as prisoners, together with six batteries of artillery. It is stated, also, that at least 15,000 prisoners had been captured since Sunday, and the belief was expressed that the entire rebel army would be captured, as the Potomac was rising and our troops were pushing them continually. Accounts from the vicinity of the battle-field yesterday, up to 9 o'clock A. M., say nothing of the engagement having been renewed up to that time, and the inference is that both armies were engaged in burying the dead. A dispatch from Gen. HOOKER, dated at Centreville on Wednesday—the day on which he was wounded—states that the battle was fought with great violence on both sides, and that the carnage was awful.

A reconnoitering party from Gen. SIGEL'S force on Wednesday proceeded to Leesburgh, and dislodged a force of rebels there, consisting of a regiment of infantry and battalion of cavalry. The enemy suffered considerable loss, while ours was slight.

There seems to be no doubt whatever that the entire rebel army has been massed on the north side of the Potomac. A reconnoissance in force was made on Wednesday from Washington, and demonstrated the fact that there are no rebel troops between Washington and Bull Run. Our scouts had previously reported that a heavy force of the enemy was at Drainesville on Tuesday evening. This force has, no doubt, been hurried to the assistance of the hard pressed rebels in Maryland.

Private dispatches received yesterday from points near Harper's Ferry, leave no reasonable doubt of the recapture of Harper's Ferry by Gen. BURNSIDE, and the occupation by strong Union guards of all the river fords between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. Every precaution seems to have been taken to render the defeat of the rebel army complete.

Nothing is known in Washington—we learn from our dispatches—to warrant the belief that Charleston is invested, as has been reported.

We have another report from Cincinnati that the rebels lately menacing that city are falling back—having reached, at last accounts, a point between Demassville and Falmouth, after burning the bridges on the Covington and Lexington Railroad to obstruct pursuit. Gen. WALLACE has been relieved from the command of the forces at Cincinnati, and directed to report for duty at Columbus, Ohio.

By the arrival of the *Ocean Queen* from New-Orleans we have advices to the 9th. Intelligence had reached New-Orleans from Texas of the entire and disastrous failure of the Sibley Texan Expedition to New-Mexico. The fact had been published in the San Antonio *Herald* that Gen. SIBLEY and Col. STEELE, the leaders of the expedition, had been assassinated by their followers during the retreat. The iron-clad steamer *Essex* had arrived at New-Orleans from up the Mississippi, and reported having chased the rebel gunboat *Wm. H. Webb* above the batteries at Vicksburgh. On her return a boat's crew were fired at near Natchez, in retaliation for which the place was bombarded by the *Essex*, until a deputation of citizens was sent with a proposition to surrender the city and hoist the Stars and Stripes. Further down the river, opposite Port Hudson, a rebel battery of thirty-four guns, some of them of 10-inch calibre, was engaged by the *Essex* at eighty feet range, and every gun silenced without loss on board the *Essex*, and without any damage to her. The 10-inch balls of the enemy made only slight indentations in her armor. The health of New-Orleans continued remarkably good.

The news of the great National victories up to Tuesday evening was put on board European steamers off Cape Race, and will reach England about the 25th inst.

Capt. SARGENT, of the brig *Ocean Traveller*, from Neuvitas, arrived yesterday morning, reports not having met or heard of any privateers in that locality.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. W. L. WARD—among the troops captured and paroled by the rebels at Harper's Ferry—arrived in Baltimore yesterday, (Thursday,) and will be in Philadelphia this forenoon. The regiment will reach New-York this afternoon or on Saturday morning. The Board of Councilmen, at its meeting yesterday, passed a resolution tendering to the regiment the hospitalities of the City.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 P. M. yesterday, Councilman BARNEY in the Chair, in the absence of the President. The features of the session were the resolutions of Councilman LENT, paying a handsome and well merited tribute to the gallant Twelfth Regiment recently captured at Harper's Ferry, and tendering the hospitalities of the City to the returning officers, and its thanks to the entire corps; Councilman GROSS' resolutions of condolence with the family of Col. GEO. W. PRATT, late of the Twentieth Regiment, and now deceased from the effect of wounds received at the second battle of Manassas, and the communication from Mr. KNAPP, Street Commissioner, in reference to rebuilding Pier 29. East River. The importance of this communication lay chiefly in the fact that the Board took action upon it by referring it to the appropriate Committee, thus seeming to ignore the removal of the Commissioner as fully as by sending in the paper in question, he also appears to do. The Board concurred with the recent action of the Aldermen, making the City $50 extra bounty payable from the 3d inst.—a measure we were the first to advocate.

The Fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society opened at the Fashion Course, Long Island, yesterday, and will be continued to-day. There is a very fine display of horses, cattle, farming implements, flowers and vegetables, and the attendance yesterday was very large. It is the best Fair held by the Society.

Gov. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, delivered a message in the House of Representatives, at St. Paul, on the 9th inst. He made very brief allusion to National matters. The Indian outrages monopolize the greater part of the address. The Governor estimates the number killed in course of these atrocities to be five hundred. The detail of horrors is fearful. The amount of property destroyed is estimated by millions of dollars. All the wealth of the districts over which the spoiler has swept has been wantonly sacrificed, and 30,000 people have been involved in the consequences. To cover this loss, the Governor suggests that the United States Government be petitioned to appropriate the annuities due the Minnesota Indians, amounting to $2,000,000, for the benefit of the losers. Respecting the manner of treating the Indians in absence of the power of the National Government to protect the people of Minnesota from their atrocities, Gov. RAMSAY thinks they must be exterminated or driven beyond the State borders, whether peaceably or otherwise, and he asks the Legislature to memorialize the General Government for the necessary power to carry out this policy.

There was continued excitement in the Stock market yesterday, incident to the War news. Prices were higher, and the market left off firm. Gold, 117¼. Exchange, 129.

The excitement and enthusiasm in business circles yesterday, consequent upon the reception of the war news, checked operations materially. Breadstuffs opened buoyantly, but the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange, together with the rise in freights, unfavorably affected the market, and toward the close buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were rather more sought after, as were also Tallow and Whisky. Rio Coffee was in brisk request on speculation, and prices advanced ¼c. ℔ lb. Sugars were less active. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. Oils, Metals, Hemp, Hops, Rice, Seeds and Naval Stores were quiet. Moderate freight engagements were reported at firmer rates. The public sales of Dry Goods were well attended, and desirable articles disposed of advantageously.

The Maryland Battles.

There seems to have been a pause in the great battle that has been going on in Maryland during the week. Our information from the field is yet too meagre and unreliable to warrant any positive statements as to its specific character or results, though all we do know encourages us to hope for the best. There seems to be little doubt that the fighting on Tuesday and Wednesday was between the great mass of both armies, and that it was on both sides of the most desperate and determined character. The language of the few official dispatches that have reached us, as well as of the outside reports, warrants the belief that the world has seen very few more hotly-contested fields. On Wednesday there seems to have been a mutual suspension of hostilities,—whether from exhaustion, or for the burial of the dead, or from both causes, we are unable to say. But we have no reports of any serious fighting yesterday.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has had the supreme direction of the battle on our side; and he seems to have exercised his command with very great vigor, skill and success. When he fell back from before Richmond, and withdrew his troops from the Peninsula, we took occasion to say that he had not fulfilled the popular expectations, and had lost in very large degree the public confidence which he had before enjoyed; and the statement was literally and exactly true. But events, disastrous to the country, gave him almost instantly the opportunity to reinstate himself in public estimation,—and we should be lacking in simple justice if we failed to say, that he has availed himself of that opportunity with a degree of decision and energy of which he had given no previous example. It is impossible as yet to say that he has conducted this campaign against the rebel army with faultless generalship, for that praise can never be awarded in advance of the result. But he has evidently attacked the enemy with vigor, and followed up the attack with energy and prompt celerity:—and this is precisely what we were afraid he would *not* do, judging from the past. We hope that further and more complete reports of his conduct of these terrible battles will confirm the returning confidence and trust of the people, and give him the highest of all claims to the heartfelt gratitude of the nation.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has had for his subordinates some of the noblest officers that ever honored any service—men capable themselves of commanding armies and sure to win distinction for any General under whom they serve. BURNSIDE and HOOKER have added fresh laurels to those which clustered upon them so thickly before. We regret that the army will lose the services of the latter for a time, though no one can regret his absence from any field of danger and of duty more keenly than HOOKER himself. Of the other officers engaged we have heard but little, as yet,—though in due time we doubt not we shall have satisfactory reports from their commands.

Our forces are fighting this battle under great advantages. If the rebels should succeed, it can only be after such disabling losses as will render it impossible to follow up their victory, either against the 75,000 Pennsylvania militia, who await them on the North, or the strong reserves, steadily increased by the stream of fresh volunteers, that await them at Washington. If, on the other hand, they are defeated, they will scarcely be able to force their way through the strong *corps* that threatens their rear on the south side of the Potomac.

Who Is Responsible?

It is clear, from the narrative of our correspondent, published in the TIMES of yesterday morning, that the evacuation of Maryland Heights on Saturday afternoon in fact compelled the surrender of Harper's Ferry, although the battle did not take place until Monday morning. As long as those Heights remained in our possession, it was utterly impossible for the enemy to seize the Ferry. In his yesterday's report, our correspondent abstained from any attempt to fix the responsibility of this surrender either upon Col. T. H. FORD, of Ohio, who commanded our forces on the Heights, or upon Col. MILES, who commanded him. We have, however, since received from him the following note on that subject:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By whom the order for the evacuation of Maryland Heights, by which Harper's Ferry was lost, was given, is a point to be determined hereafter. I saw the order to Capt. MCGRATH commanding him to spike the guns, and it *was written by* Col. FORD, who was in command of the Heights. His friends affirmed most explicitly that it emanated from headquarters. On the other hand, a Lieutenant in the Twelfth New-York Regiment, who stood conversing with Col. MILES at the time the retreat began, informed me distinctly that when the Colonel cast his eye up the mountain and saw our men spiking the guns, he exclaimed, "*Good God, he is giving up the Heights!*", that he reeled in his saddle and was apparently almost overcome.

Col. MILES evidently had confidence in our ability to hold them. In a conversation with him, on the Wednesday previous, he stated to several of us that he could hold them *against any force.* "The enemy never can take them," he affirmed.

On the day after the retreat, Col. MILES rode up to the Captain of the Commissary, as several of us were standing around him, and said in an abrupt manner: "Captain, you are injuring me greatly by reporting about town that I ordered the Maryland Heights to be evacuated." The charge was denied *in toto.*

Later in the day another officer rode up to the Colonel and put the question to him point blank: "Did you, or did you not, order the Heights to be evacuated." He said something in reply about discretionary powers, but nothing that I could learn in regard to written orders.

Passing Col. FORD'S quarters on the heights, no long after noon, he called me in, remarking, in the presence of several others: "The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York has acted disgracefully; they ran back over my own regiment and completely frustrated my plans." This would imply that a crisis had been reached which must be met immediately. Did he then decide on his own or on another's responsibility to have the big guns spiked, rather than to continue longer fighting and incur the risk of their being captured before being rendered useless and turned upon the Ferry?

Col. MILES was on the ground much of the day, apparently directing operations. The movements of the enemy at other points doubtless prevented his being there all the time. On one or another of two parties rests the responsibility. Col. MILES is in his grave. Col. FORD alone can solve the disputed point. These statements—in publishing which I violate no private trust, having been made in the presence of numerous parties—are called out by the positive declarations of a writer that Col. FORD surrendered the stronghold at his own discretion, and by a desire to throw what light we can upon the unsettled point.

THE TIMES REPORTER.

While this is by no means conclusive, it leaves little room to doubt that Col. FORD surrendered the Heights, either without any orders at all, (and there is no evidence that he had even permission to abandon them under any circumstances,) or in the premature and most culpable exercise of a discretion given him by his commanding officer. In either case, he was apparently guilty of a most disastrous and criminal desertion of his post.

We trust that no exigencies of the public service will be discovered which will render it inconvenient for the Government to make this surrender the subject of inquiry. Col. FORD does not seem to be especially needed in any part of the field, just at present; and, indeed, his parole renders it impossible for the Government to avail itself of his services anywhere except against the Indians; and we hope he may be spared from that field, without serious detriment, until it can be determined under what inspiration his early surrender of this key to the position of our troops was made. We presume that Gen. MCCLELLAN can spare him for such a purpose.

AN ENGLISH DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.—When an advocate loves his cause a great deal better than he loves truth, it is idle to expect him to be consistent. He will blunder right on in his blind advocacy, apparently forgetful that his arguments and conclusions on other matters daily brought under his judgment may furnish complete refutation of what he urges in behalf of his bad cause. The London *Times*, in its determined purpose to place the United States Government in the wrong in its present trouble, is a striking example in point.

The *Times* claims that the Southern seceded States are battling for independence, and the right of self-government; and that the loyal States are battling for empire—the former are consistent Republicans, the latter the representatives of sheer despotism. Of course, the London *Times*, as the advocate of popular liberty, professedly vindicated by the Secessionists, feels bound to give the latter its strenuous support.

But turn we to the Continent of Europe, and what do we see? The new Kingdom of Italy yearning over one of her lost historical and geographical national rights, as a mother yearns over her first born. GARIBALDI comes forth as a prophet and leader to touch the hearts of the Italian people and stir them to resume their unquestioned right and heritage. The London *Times* acknowledges the justice and nationality of the Italian sentiment championed by GARIBALDI, and pretends to mourn over its suppression. It even calls on the Emperor NAPOLEON, in language too emphatic to be altogether friendly, to grant to the Italian people what Garibaldians have had too much spirit to ask of a *foreign* potentate—the restoration of Rome to Italy. But, in the absence of NAPOLEON'S magnanimity (!), the *Times* would smother the National sentiment of which GARIAALDI is the personification. And it does this, not in the cause of popular rights, of which it is the professed champion, but in interests dynastic—or, to be more liberal still, in the cause of constitutional government represented by VICTOR EMANUEL.

We scarcely need point out how, from the London *Times'* stand-point, every consideration urged against GARIBALDI'S movement bears with equal force against the rebels in the United States. The *Times* holds that GARIBALDI represents a national sentiment and a national right;—and in like manner, that JEFF. DAVIS represents a national sentiment and a national right. But GARIBALDI'S defeat is hailed by the *Times* as a happiness, because he resorted to revolution, instead of seeking his object through the agency of constitutional government! Hear the *Times*, of Sept. 2, reason against GARIBALDI, the "rebel," and in favor of EMANUEL, the constitutional king:

"Let those, if any such there be, who see in the defeat and capture of GARIBALDI *a blow to the liberties of mankind* and a stain on the escutcheon of Italy, give themselves the trouble for a moment to consider what were the evils implied by the success of that movement the abrupt termination of which they are disposed so needlessly to regret. Of course, it was not likely that *a Government like that of the King of Italy*, having at its head the representative of that old and famous house of Savoy, which was never wanting in courage on the field of battle, *would fall without an effort. The whole resources of the Monarchy would have been drained, its last ducat expended, its last army routed, before it would have submitted to the dictation of a subject with arms in his hand.* Let us, then, suppose the bloody work accomplished. The new-born Constitution of Italy would have fallen prostrate in the dust. The hopes of peace, of good government, of emancipation from military, dynastic, and ecclesiastical tyranny would have been scattered to the winds. *The unity of Italy would have fallen with the fall of the Monarchy* to which, and to which alone, she has been content to subordinate herself.

* * * * * * *

Let no one tell us that we exaggerate the results of such an enterprise as that of GARIBALDI. The man who takes upon himself *to intimidate and overawe by arms an established Government in the execution of its duties puts in motion a series of causes which it is not in his power to arrest.*"

For "GARIBALDI" read JEFF. DAVIS, for "the kingdom of Italy," read *United States Government*, and for "monarchy" read *republic*, and see whether it were possible for any writer to have answered the London *Times* more completely in its attitude on the American rebellion than its own columns have done.

A Great Battle in Kentucky Impending.

Kentucky has been emphatically the field for manœuvering in this war. Her soil has been alternately marched over and held by opposing armies of great strength. Twice have the rebels, full 50,000 strong, advanced and occupied such places as Bowling Green and Columbus, first—Lexington and Glasgow, now. And these latter they still hold. KIRBY SMITH recently had his headquarters at Lexington, with 20,000 men extended toward Covington and Cincinnati, and Gen. BRAGG is now at Glasgow with 30,000 men, commanded by himself and Gen. POLK, the ex-Bishop. But with all the marching and countermarching of the rebels in Kentucky, and the advance of great Union armies for their expulsion, no battle of any general character or great severity has yet taken place in her borders. The fight at Mill Spring, where Gen. THOMAS defeated the rebel Gen. CRITTENDEN, and ZOLLICOFFER lost his life, is the most important that has occurred.

But this is about to be changed now. The rebels have invaded Kentucky this time under circumstances that seem to compel a deadly collision. The rebel programme doubtless was this: to send KIRBY SMITH into Kentucky ahead to menace Cincinnati, (and capture it if opportunity offered,) but to hold himself in readiness to coöperate with BRAGG and POLK, who would come up later, in the main and important work of reducing the City of Louisville. With Louisville once securely in their hands, the rebels never doubted their ability to maintain permanent hold on the State of Kentucky.

KIRBY SMITH performed his part of the work well. He occupied all Central Kentucky; installed a Provisional Government at Frankfort, the State Capital, and threatened Cincinnati. He acted as if he had come to Kentucky to *stay.* He protected all Unionists—sent word to Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, the venerable loyalist, that he should have a pile of soldiers to protect him and his home if he desired—guaranteed the security of the rich banks and bankers at Lexington, and actually hob-nobbed with Presidents and Directors of the straitest Union sentiments, at their own tables!

KIRBY SMITH waited for BRAGG and POLK to come along; when their forces were to be united and give a finishing blow to Louisville. BRAGG and POLK started, but they soon found that they had a *compagnon du voyage* that none of them had counted on in Gen. BUELL and his army. The pursuing army followed the rebels closely as their shadow; and in advance, Gen. BUELL had prepared places of entertainment for Kentucky's rebel guests—one at Munfordsville, (place of unpleasant memory,) which was not at all to their liking. They rested their army at Glasgow, and sent *avant couriers* to Munfordsville, who were most uncivilly driven back. In the meantime, Gen. BUELL reached Bowling Green too close on the rebels' rear to allow the latter to march on. KIRBY SMITH is ordered back from Lexington to help BRAGG and POLK resist BUELL. And thus the rebel programme against Louisville is delayed, perhaps spoiled.

Gen. BUELL is obliged to fight at once, and doubtless he will. The rebels have destroyed a tunnel on the railroad between Bowling Green and Munfordsville, and thus cut off BUELL from his communications with Louisville. BUELL must fight to save himself; he must beat BRAGG and POLK before KIRBY SMITH'S men reinforce them. We may expect to hear of a bloody battle at or near Glasgow. Its occurrence seems inevitable.

MR. SEWARD'S LETTER TO THE PAISLEY ASSOCIATION.—We should do injustice to European sentiment on the American war if we did not sometimes look away from the cold cynicism of diplomatic and official utterances to the large amount of hearty good-will which we find animating the *people* themselves. We have reason to believe that the President and Secretary of State are constantly receiving evidences that if the Governments of the leading European nations are barely kept within the bounds of a sinister neutrality, there are not wanting individuals and societies, who are capable of feeling that it is a great and worthy cause we seek to sustain, and who are not ashamed to express their sympathy with us in the struggle. The reply of Secretary SEWARD to the address of the Paisley Association, which we find published in a Glasgow journal and reproduce elsewhere, is a good specimen of this kind of unofficial diplomacy.

It is well and fitting that Mr. SEWARD should meet the sympathetic utterance of the Paisley Association with this cordial response; for while such expressions of good-will as this, and the similar addresses of the Blackburn operatives, and of other like communities, are indeed powerless in a practical point of view, they are not on that account valueless. They come, authentic voices from the very classes that are the real sufferers by the disturbance in commercial relations occasioned by our war. It is a touching fact this, and one that it would be base in us to forget, that while the vulpine howls, that for the past eighteen months have assailed our ears, have come from the aristocratic and commercial classes, only good feeling has come to us from the workshop, the loom and the poor man's hut. Mr. SEWARD justly writes to the Paisley Association: "If all Europe could not only think, but speak as you do, there would soon be no civil war or insurrection here."

We do not seek to push these manifestations beyond their proper scope, or attribute to them a weight that does not belong to them; but we say we think Mr. SEWARD has done wisely to respond as he has cordially done to these testimonials, and that these popular witnesses of sympathy and good-will must always form a grateful offset to the selfish coldness of official diplomacy.

The New Kingdom of Dahomey.

Our Washington correspondence of yesterday reported a conversation between LOUIS NAPOLEON and MR. SLIDELL, in which the Emperor suggested to the "Ambassador Plenipotentiary" from New-Dahomey that France could hardly intervene in behalf of those whom he represented, unless she knew what arrangements were proposed to be made with reference to the destruction of that peculiar institution for the preservation of which the slave aristocracy have kindled the flames of civil war over this land. That they may be willing to agree to the future destruction of Slavery as a condition of active assistance from the European Powers, is possible, but very improbable. It would be a very bitter pill for them to swallow. They have undertaken to set up a separate Government for themselves expressly to preserve their social state, and they would then have overthrown the social state to enable them to set up the separate Government. Every one would ask them why, since they were now ready to abolish Slavery, they had not done it in the first place, and saved all the misery and ruin which they have wrought.

But as yet we see no symptoms among the rebels of any readiness to give up their slaves. There has been no gift of freedom offered to them as a reward for fighting the battles of the South or building its intrenchments; no amelioration of slave laws in favor of those who show themselves true to their masters. On the other hand, the proposition has been coolly made in the Rebel Congress, and that, too, almost in the same breath in which they charged upon us a breach of the laws of war, to sell into Slavery every negro who may bear arms against them in the National armies.

Thus we see that the slaveholders, instead of adopting measures calculated to commend themselves to France in her character of "the friend of freedom and humanity, and the liberator of all races," have up to this time shown themselves rather as going back, by the deliberate action of their legislative body, to that practice of past and less civilized ages, when prisoners taken in war were sold into Slavery. And when we come to their practice, we find them not only doing this, but adopting, also, the practice prevalent in barbarian Africa, of selling into Slavery not only prisoners taken in arms, but non-combatants and others indiscriminately. Our correspondent, who was present at the capture of Harper's Ferry, informs us that soon after the surrender, the rebels proceeded to hunt up all the negroes in the place and drove them off to Charlestown, and a rebel Lieutenant, since captured, boasted that "the booty" taken there consisted of "3,000 niggers," as well as other property. New-Dahomey is thus seen to have adopted another of the practices of Dahomey proper. English travelers have described and dwelt upon the horrors of "slave hunts" in Africa. It is a pity one of them had not been at Harper's Ferry to compare this slave hunt with the original.

Nor is this the worst. We believe that even barbarian Africa respects a flag of truce, and would hardly justify the enslavement of persons under it, especially if they had come on the humane business of caring for wounded and suffering men. Yet this very thing was done and done with impunity by the rebels at Centreville. They carried off, with the avowed purpose of making slaves of them, several negroes who had come out under a flag of truce with our surgeons and nurses, who were sent to care for our wounded. The statement was even made in one of the Richmond papers that they took a whole regiment of negroes who had come out, under flag of truce, to bury the dead, and not a murmur of disapprobation accompanied the atrocious avowal. It was rather applauded as a sharp business transaction.

All these things show little to us of any abolition of Slavery by the rebels themselves. If it is to be overthrown, it must be in consequence of the defeat of the rebellion instead of its success. They show, too, that there are several points on which the rebels must mend their ways before France, or any other Power which claims to be a friend to humanity and freedom and civilization, can interfere in their behalf, without "exposing herself to the severest censure both at home and abroad."

HAS THE NEW PRIVATEER REACHED MOBILE?—We announced a few days ago that the formidable new rebel privateer "290," or *Alabama*, had set sail from Liverpool; and did what we could to warn the Navy Department of her advent. If we are to credit a report brought by the *Ocean Queen*, any action in the matter is now too late, for this craft has, in all probability, already succeeded in making good a harbor on the Southern coast. According to this report, a formidable Anglo-rebel steamer, mounting sixteen guns, has lately run the blockade at Mobile. Curiously enough, the London *Times* stated that this was the very thing she was destined to do, and as her armament was of precisely the same character with that given the new craft, we fear there is only too much truth in the announcement. The worst part of the news is, the statement that this vessel had on board 35,000 stand of arms. The chance of a few such successful ventures as this should lessen the wonder people feel at the abundant supply of arms the rebels seem to have, while our own War Department can with difficulty arm the new troops now being raised.

NEWSPAPER PERSONALITIES.—Some of our Connecticut cotemporaries are protesting very warmly, and in an excellent spirit, against the bitter *personalities* which disfigure the journalistic discussions of the day. Several of them announce their purpose hereafter to avoid them altogether, as at once unworthy, undignified and unprofitable.

We shall be very glad to do anything in our power to aid so important and so needful a reform. Indeed, we think that in the natural course of events it is making very distinct and noticeable progress. The *war* has improved the tone of our newspapers in this respect very sensibly. It has given them topics of the gravest importance and the widest interest, and left neither time nor taste for mere personal wranglings and criminations. While such momentous issues, moreover, engross the public mind, and the very nation, with all that it involves, trembles on the verge of destruction, the public are unwilling that the petty squabbles and rivalries of individuals should be thrust upon their attention. They are never grateful to any but the lowest tastes;—but at such a time as this they become absolutely disgusting and repulsive. The tone of the Press, which always, from necessity, only reflects the dominant tone of the public, has thus been very sensibly elevated since the war began.

Editors, moreover, begin to be a little more catholic and tolerant in their judgments of each other. They learn gradually that the reading world is large enough for them all,—that each has its own class of readers, attracted to it by similarity of tastes and modes of thought, and that one paper may prosper in both income and influence, even if its neighbors happen to be equally fortunate. No newspaper was ever yet put down by the personal attacks of another: it stands or falls by its own conduct, and is judged exclusively by its own character. And it is somewhat significant as to the effect of such attacks, that the journals which have been most vehemently and persistently assailed in this manner, are precisely those which have achieved the greatest success.

The Press has a common interest, which it would do well to consult; and a common character, which it is bound to protect. Whatever may be its shortcomings or its wrong-doings, it has a power over the movements of society which cannot be denied or destroyed; and every consideration of interest and of duty demands that it should vindicate its title to the influence it exerts.

ANOTHER DAY OF EXCITEMENT.—Yesterday was a day of chastened rejoicing in our City. The suspense of the day before, occasioned by the silence of the Government in regard to its intelligence from the battle-field, was relieved, in a great measure, by the dispatch from Harrisburgh, Penn., announcing the continued progress of the Union army, and its victorious encounters with the retreating rebels Tuesday and Wednesday. But there was enough doubt in regard to the recapture of Harper's Ferry, and the fighting northeast of that place, where Gen. FRANKLIN was supposed to be engaged, to prevent anything like confident exultation on the part of the people.

One of the most assuring signs of the morning, was the call for Surgeons to repair immediately to Rohrversville, to assist in attending to the wounded of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. This fact, though certifying to the great carnage of the fight, gave hope in that it indicated that we held the battle-field, and had our wounded on our hands, and that we were close upon the enemy, Rohrversville being but a short distance from Sharpsburgh, the supposed point of chief concentration of the rebel army.

Later in the day the news came confirming the recapture of Harper's Ferry by Gen. BURNSIDE, and this was quickly spread through the town in an Extra TIMES. The regaining of this position is of vast importance, if in the terrible conflict going on between the Union and rebel armies, the latter shall be broken and routed, as our troops there will be enabled to play an important part in cutting off the escape of the foe.

Later still in the afternoon came the dispatch of Gen. HOOKER, who has contributed so much to the late glorious achievements of our army. The public hailed his report with downright enthusiasm, for they felt that so cool and fearless a fighter as he, knows full well when a "great victory" has been gained, and whether the Union army has a good prospect of "capturing the rebel army" or "driving it into the Potomac." In addition to HOOKER'S dispatch, was the further announcement, by way of Harrisburgh, that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters were yesterday at Sharpsburgh, the recent centre of the rebel position. With this budget closed the day, another of the most profoundly exciting that ever passed over our City; and our citizens generally went home and to rest in the ardent hope of having to read no worse news in the papers this morning.

FORMING THE NEW ARMY.—While one Union army is now illustrating its splendid qualities in the battle-fields of Maryland, another army is rapidly being created in front of Washington. The new levies still continue to pour into the Capital at the rate of several thousand a day, and as fast as they arrive they fall into the hands of Gen. CASEY, under whose direction the new army is now being drilled and disciplined. They could not possibly be under a better instructor than he, to whom is due the credit of having formed the Army of the Potomac last year, and whose *Infantry Tactics* are now officially adopted in the service. There will be ample work for them when the Fall campaign in Virginia opens, with a new and resistless march on Richmond.

STYLE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.—The Boston *Advertiser* has some very timely remarks on the "studious effort made by the rebel leaders in their public documents to assume

an air of dignity, and of official propriety. It gives the effect thus produced on public opinion, both at home and abroad, as being of essential service to the rebel cause, while it exposes the treacheries, delusions and falsehoods thus veiled under a dignified and high-toned style.

It is greatly to be regretted that the rebels should have thus prostituted to their base political uses the virtues of official dignity and propriety. No amount of *style* can make rebellion intrinsically respectable; but it goes a great way in commanding for it the respect of men who care nothing for the principles involved, or the results to which it may lead. A good cause is often damaged by being presented and vindicated in an unworthy and undignified manner, while a bad one commands sympathy and support by the show it makes of injured innocence and insulted justice.

Jeff. Davis and his Prophets.

On a noted occasion in sacred history, a wicked king of a wicked people was sore afraid and distressed when he saw the Children of Israel coming up out of their house of bondage in Egypt, pitch their tents in the plains of Moab. They were numerous and warlike, and had dealt roughly with many other people not more wicked than these frightened Moabites. So this King sent off in all haste for a prophet to come and curse these Children of Israel for him, promising him a great reward.

The prophet rather reluctantly came, and on his way his ass told him he was going on a fool's errand. But Balaam, receiving new lights, continued his journey, and finally stood before the unhappy King of Moab, and received instructions in regard to the imprecations desired. Balaam went through all the preliminaries of his profession; had altars built, sacrificed oxen and sheep, bullocks and rams, but whenever he essayed to "curse Israel," his curses turned to blessings!

"How goodly are thy tents, O, Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O, Israel." * * * "He shall eat up the nations, his enemies; and shall break their bones, and pierce them through with his arrows." * * * "He shall not lie down until he eat of the prey, and drink of the blood of the slain." * * * "Blessed is he that blesseth thee, and cursed is he that curseth thee."

Such was the result of a wicked ruler's attempt to suborn the prophets on his side.

May we not see a similar exhibition at the present time? Yesterday was the day on which JEFF. DAVIS required all the Ministers of grace in his dominions to thank God for what He had done for their valiant armies. In good faith and fervently they did so, we do not question. Will it not prove a startling and terrible coincidence if, while they poured out thanks for God's dealings with their armies, His righteous Providence was fattening the earth with their slain, and bending the necks of their living before the Union victors?

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

REBELS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Paroled prisoners from Richmond say that troops continue to arrive there from the South, but are sent thence as fast as possible. This is corroborated from other sources, leaving no doubt of the fact that the rebels are concentrating a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, with a central military depôt at Winchester, which is strongly fortified.

MOVEMENTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Lieutenant Commanding EGBERT THOMPSON, of the gunboat *Pittsburgh*, communicates to the Navy Department interesting particulars of his movements near White River, Ark. He dispersed with shell several camps of rebels. One of the parties hastily left their breakfast for safety, and much spoil fell into our hands.

Lieut. THOMPSON captured the wharf-boat *Eunice*, 220 feet in length, with finely furnished apartments, intended to be used as a hotel at the termination of the Mississippi and Red River Railroad.

The boat was brought to Helena, and occupied by our Quartermaster's Department. It is considered a valuable prize.

THE REPORTED INVESTMENT OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

It is not known in official quarters, as recently reported, that Charleston has been invested, nor that there is sufficient force in that vicinity to make such an effort successful.

A SPY CAPTURED.

A man named JAS. O'CONNOR, was captured this morning by our pickets, near Fairfax Seminary, and by order of Gen. GROVER, was turned over to the Provost-Marshal here as a spy. Important papers were found in his possession, showing that he came from Richmond, and was seeking Washington on business for the Rebel Government. Several letters were found addressed to well-known rebels here. He was committed to the old Capitol prison.

ARMY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. D. TYLER has been ordered to report to Major-Gen. WRIGHT, at Cincinnati. Gen. NELSON TAYLOR is ordered to report to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

OFFICERS DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

The following named officers have been stricken from the rolls of the army, for absenting themselves without authority:

Lieut.-Col. JAMES JOURDAN.
Major JACOBS SHARP.
Capt. THOMAS S. MARVEL.
First Lieut. T. B. PAPE.
First Lieut. H. A. STILL.
Second Lieut. P. B. STEELE.
Quartermaster JOHN C. GERARD.

All the above officers belong to the Fifty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, known as the Tenth Legion, and commanded by Col. C. H. VAN WYCK.

OTHER OFFICERS DISMISSED.

By direction of the President of the United States, the following officers are dismissed the service: First-Lieut. WM. J. GODWIN, Tenth United States Infantry, to take effect Sept. 13, 1862; Surgeon LYMAN H. STONE, United States Army; additional Paymaster H. S. GAISMER, United States Volunteers; Military Storekeeper CHARLES WESTON, Ordnance Department.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Commission to-day, the Secretary reported that previous to yesterday five wagons and one railroad car, loaded with supplies, had been sent by the Commission to and beyond Frederick; that six Surgeons and Inspectors of the Commission, with a railroad car load of supplies, were sent yesterday afternoon; that three wagons left Washington for the army on the Upper Potomac at 12 o'clock last night, with a party of distributing agents in charge of Drs. AGNEW and HARRIS; that a train of army wagons is now loading with supplies to be dispatched to the battle-field by way of Frederick; that Dr. CRANE had been previously stationed at Chambersburgh or Hagerstown with large discretionary power to act for the Commission; that dispatches had been sent on to Philadelphia, ordering the purchase of large supplies at that point; that these with stores to arrive from the north would be forwarded to Hagerstown in charge of special agents.

DESERTERS AND STRAGGLERS.

In accordance with the orders of Gen. BANKS, Maj. DOSTIE is transferring the deserters and stragglers arrested by his guards to the convalescent camp near Alexandria. Yesterday 100 were sent from Georgetown, and this forenoon about 350. All are sent to the same point by steamer. They are collected at [illegible] Frederick, Hagerstown, from all directions, and sent. [illegible] A Regiment in charge of Col. JOHN S. SELLEMAN, of the Eighty-fifth New-York Volunteers.

STATE PRISONERS EXAMINED.

Maj. SEDGWICK, of Gen. WADSWORTH'S staff, examined a number of State prisoners in the Old Capitol, preparatory to a final decision in their cases About a dozen prisoners of war will be released upon taking the oath of allegiance. They were mostly residents of New-Orleans, and intelligent men.

STATE PRISONERS RELEASED.

A number of State prisoners were, to-day, released from the Old Capitol Prison, upon taking the oath of allegiance. Among them were several prominent citizens of Lower Maryland.

F. X. BUXTON and J. A. KIRBY have been released from the old Capital Prison, on condition that they reside north of New-York City during the war.

MEDICAL PURVEYORS.

It is ordered by the War Department, that Medical Purveyors be required to give bonds in the sum of $75,000.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

Several small boats, loaded principally with salt, were captured last night, by the Potomac Flotilla, as they were attempting to cross the river into Virginia.

THE CASE OF DR. CAMPS.

Dr. ANTOINE C. CAMPS, arrested by the Provost-Marshal six weeks since, has been released on condition that he will leave the country in ten days. He is a Spaniard.

VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Success at Hagerstown Heights—Probable Strength of the Rebels in Maryland—Aspect of Affairs Before the Battle of Sharpsburgh—The Intentions of the Enemy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

The telegraph has been permitted, ere this, officially to inform you of the success of our forces in Maryland, in overtaking the rear-guard of the rebel army and capturing a portion of its force. Some facts in connection with the operations in that State have just come to my knowledge, which may prove of interest, and I proceed to note them down—premising that they are mainly derived from a source entirely trustworthy, and are entitled to all the credit which unofficial observations can deserve.

The rebels, as is well known, pushed for Hagerstown, where they are believed to have concentrated three columns, amounting in the aggregate to over *one hundred thousand men*. The column from Frederick was overtaken near Middletown; while Gen. BURNSIDE, though no mention of the fact is made in the official bulletin, had succeeded in making a *detour*, and, by a forced march, had struck the enemy by a side road at that point, cutting off a portion of the rear guard. And while giving all credit for the success of our forces in this action, we must not forget that *the mass of the enemy's army is yet untouched*. Whether the report that he is flying, panic-stricken, toward the Potomac, shall prove to be justified by the facts, we have yet to learn.

If the enemy has 100,000 men in the mountains of Maryland, as my informant believes—and he has been within their lines, and is a man of trusty judgment—it will still be no child's play to dislodge them. That LEE and JACKSON have invaded that State, simply to run away again at the first encounter of our forces, and thus lose the prestige they have gained, seems hardly credible. There are those who believe that a small detachment—say 25,000 or 30,000 men—will be left to hold some mountain pass against MCCLELLAN, while the balance of the army, by a forced march, will be united with the rebel reserve known to be in Virginia, and attack Washington before the bulk of our force can be returned here for its defence. But this is a theory scarcely practicable; for while our army in Maryland is probably not inferior to their own in numbers, we have a reserve nearly as large in the trenches around the capital, *besides a heavy column sent westward on the south side of the Potomac*. The success of such an enterprise would require movements equal in rapidity and precision to the most brilliant executed by NAPOLEON. The enemy would be compelled to evade or destroy our force south of the Potomac, and to storm our fortifications, defended by numbers nearly equal to their own, before MCCLELLAN'S army could arrive to fall with destructive force upon their rear.

On the other hand, LEE says they have no intention of leaving Maryland. They have gone there to remain—to deliver that State from the rule of the despot, and give the people a fair election between the Northern Union and the Southern Confederacy. With that intention, they have taken over the bulk of their forces in Virginia, well supplied with small arms and artillery, and commanded by the best officers is their service.

The good conduct of the rebels in their occupation is fully confirmed. They allow no plundering, and treat even Union citizens with kindness. They pay for everything they get in Confederate notes, or Maryland or Virginia money. Nothing is touched till its value is estimated and the price fixed.

The rebels are, to a great extent, armed with new Enfield guns; and many of their cannon, of which they have a vast supply, are of English manufacture. Their supplies of ammunition are also ample. Thus provided, and with their intimate knowledge of the country, it is not impossible that hunger alone must be the power which can compel them to a final retreat or surrender.

LEE is believed to be the brains, as JACKSON is the hand and foot, of the army. LEE plans; JACKSON executes. In their marches, JACKSON leads the advance and LEE brings up the rear. LEE will talk, to some extent; but JACKSON is always silent. Even his friends are unable to obtain from him any clue to the plans.

JACKSON is described as a man of very peculiar temper and habits. He dresses in the commonest manner, wearing no badge that can indicate his rank. He lives entirely in the field, sharing the half-rations of his men, and disdaining the effeminate luxury of a house-roof and good bed. At one of his recent stopping places he was induced to occupy a dwelling-house as his headquarters, but he became uneasy at such unwonted comfort, and was presently found again in his old place amongst his soldiers. His whole baggage is his Bible and a few maps, and when not on the march he spends his time reading the former, or lying on the ground and studying the latter. He is of intensely religious habits, and would seem more a type of the old Puritan soldier than any other man in either army.

The impression made upon the Marylanders, both rebel and loyal is, that LEE and JACKSON have come here to *remain*. The bulk of the people wish them gone, even their sympathizers and friends; but they have resigned themselves to the conviction that Maryland is to share the fate of Virginia, and become a battle-field for the contest. The conciliatory policy of the rebels—so different from that heretofore pursued—is well calculated to favor the belief; for if it is their design to occupy the fastnesses of the border for the season, what importance to them to secure the friendship of the community about them?

J. M. W.

Important Notice to Volunteers.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Hillhouse Light Infantry, (the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Volunteers) and the Second Regiment of the Empire Brigade, Col. GLASSEN commanding, will be paid all their bounties, at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, in camp at East New-York. Men not there at that time will forfeit their bounties, and be treated as deserters.

The Explosion at the Pittsburgh Arsenal.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 18.

A universal gloom pervades the city, in consequence of the horrible disaster at the Alleghany Arsenal yesterday. A public meeting was held at the Board of Trade Rooms by the citizens, to make arrangements for the relief of the families of the sufferers. Business was entirely suspended, all the stores being closed at 12 o'clock. The number of killed and missing, as far as ascertained, is seventy-six. It is supposed it will reach upwards of ninety.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Items of Interest by the Latest Mails.

Secretary Seward's Reply to the Paisley Association.

The Peace Society on the American War.

John Bull Getting a Taste of Genuine Secessionism.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY TO THE PAISLEY PARLIAMENTARY REFORM ASSOCIATION.

From the Glasgow Mail.

The following reply has been received to the address lately forwarded to the Government of the United States by the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1862.

To Alex. McAndrew, President, and Robert Cochran, Secretary of the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association:

GENTLEMEN: I have had the pleasure of receiving the liberal and courteous address of the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association, and have submitted it to the President of the United States and the heads of the Departments of this Government.

Engaged in maintaining against an unprovoked and causeless sedition a Government whose principle is the political equality of the members of the State, and whose policy is peace and good will toward all States and all men, *it has been a disappointment to learn that our struggle is at best a matter of indifference to the Governments of Europe, while it is generally represented to us that the nations of that continent sympathize, not with us, but with the insurgents, and desire nothing less than our National ruin.* If these representations are true, it is a new and melancholy illustration of the disposition of mankind to seek to do harm to each other at the cost of common sacrifices and sufferings.

For your better appreciation of the character of this contest, and for your most generous wishes for the safety, welfare, and happiness of our country, you will please to accept the thanks of the people of the American Continent. I speak in the name of the Continent, because I know that the cause of the United States is accepted by all the American nations as one involving ultimately their safety and their destiny.

The North does not, however, stand alone in upholding the beneficent Government. The West is equally loyal and equally devoted to our institutions, and equally energetic in defending them. Nor is the South, as you seem to imagine, altogther insensible or unfaithful. Time, which always subdues passions otherwise uncontrollable, is gradually freeing that region from the terrors of the insurrection, and preparing the way for its return to its constitutional duties, and for the restoration of national unity and peace.

It is an occasion of sincere regret for the people of this country that nations, for whom we have cherished only sentiments of friendship and affection, are disturbed in their industrial occupations in consequence of this unhappy civil strife. We find in this circumstance a new and distinct motive to bring the war to a safe and speedy conclusion. Nations, in modern times, are not absolutely independent of each other. On the contrary, they constitute a general society. *If all Europe could not only think but speak as you do, there would soon be no civil war or insurrection here.* In return, Europe would have our sufferages and influence for peace and harmony everywhere. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE PEACE SOCIETY AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

ADDRESS OF THE PEACE SOCIETY OF LONDON TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CHRISTIANS: More than sixteen months have elapsed since we ventured to address to you a few words of respectful and earnest entreaty against referring the dispute which agitated your country to the decision of the sword. Since then the evils of the war have been brought home to your own experience with an impressiveness and force which make the language of respectful admonition we then employed—and, indeed, all human language—poor and powerless in comparison with the reality.

But the difficulties in which the war originated appears as far as ever from a satisfactory solution. And is it not necessarily so? How is it possible that conflicts of brute force can decide complex questions of moral and political right? Is it not the inevitable tendency of such conflicts to exasperate rather than to conciliate differences? And is not the time come when thoughtful and religious men among you should begin to ask yourselves the question, "Shall the sword devour forever?"

We entreat you to believe, Christian friends, that apart altogether from political and commercial considerations of any and every kind, there are myriads of Christian hearts in this country which are wrung with a very anguish of sympathy and sorrow at the desolating calamity which is lying waste your country. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? Are you not our nearest kindred among all the nations of the earth? Are we not united to you by the manifold ties of common race, language, literature, and religion? Are there not many of us bound to many of you by the closest moral and spiritual sympathies; by community of interest and action in great enterprizes of Christian philanthropy, and by frequent acts of religious fellowship? How, then, can we witness the deplorable scenes of blood and misery now presented to us in your country without having our hearts rent with grief?

It is not merely the loss of precious human life, with the premature extinction of what incalculable capacities for usefulness in the service of God and man—not merely the enormous waste of wealth which might have been turned to so many admirable purposes; not merely the prolonged agony of living hearts, and the eternal desolation of families, which this war involves. More mournful to us than even these evils, fearful as they are, is the appalling moral damage it is inflicting on the national life and character, hardening the heart, searing the conscience, unchristianising the temper of the whole population.

Nor is this deteriorating process likely to stop. It is in the nature of all war, emphatically so of all civil war, to become more ferocious in feeling, more bloody and barbarous in act, at every step in advance. There are not wanting ominous indications that this war also is rapidly developing the same tendencies, revealing to us at no distant time the probability of a series of retributions and reprisals, becoming ever more ruthless and savage, until humanity veils her face in horror at the prospect.

Is the time not to come, we repeat, friends and fellow-Christians, when an attempt should be made to arrest this destructive conflict? We deprecate utterly all armed intervention, or any intervention at all, but such as you yourselves willingly admit on the part of England, or any European Power, in your affairs. But surely the idea of a friendly mediation may be entertained without any derogation of your national dignity. We beseech you to reflect that, sooner or later, some method of peaceful adjustment must be adopted. There are only two alternative issues out of war—either the utter extermination of one party, or some form of accommodation and compromise between the contending sides. None of you can wish the former. And is it not better at once to have recourse to the latter before further blood is shed, and the feelings on both sides shall become hopelessly inflamed with animosity and vengeance?

We appeal especially to the religious portion of the community among us. Is not this one of the conjectures by which the practical value and power of Christianity are to be tested? And shall American Christianity at such a crisis as this abdicate its high functions as the great reconciler, whose special business it is to calm the angry passions, and to keep before the minds of men the sublime lessons of the universal fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of men?

The eyes of the whole world are fixed upon you. There is no great principle in which the friends of humanity are interested but must suffer incalculable injury by the prolongation of the conflict. We beseech you, therefore, friends and fellow-Christians, for the interests of civilization, for the honor of free government, for the glory of Christ's Gospel, that you, the ministers of religion and the conductors of the religious press especially, should put forth your influence to bring forth a speedy settlement of a quarrel which at present is arresting the progress of civilization, bringing disrepute upon all free government, retarding the triumphs of the Gospel, and causing the Name that is above every name to be blasphemed among the heathen through you.

JOSEPH PEASE, President.
HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

JOHN BULL GETTING A TASTE OF GENUINE SECESSIONISM.

From the London Times.

DUBLIN, Thurspay, Sept. 4, 1862.

An audacious swindle has just come to light in Cork. A short time ago a distinguished traveler appear in the City of Limerick, who called himself Capt. MILLER, of New-Orleans. He was about 32 years of age, thin, and of a sallow complexion. He had large plantations in the South, and he was, of course, *an enthusiastic Confederate*. He had himself fought under BEAUREGARD, and he showed sound wounds that he received while fighting against the Northerners, *of whom he spoke with the greatest contempt*. He had a vessel in the Shannon, he said, *with which he intended to run the blockade*, and he was negotiating the purchase of others for the same purpose. Among those who were specially interested in the distinguished stranger was Mr. MICHAEL O'LOUGHLIN, who met him at Moore's Hotel, and became the object of his particular regard. He was so well pleased with Mr. O'LOUGHLIN'S *Southern sympathies* and talents for business, that he engaged him as his manager, and agreed to take him out with him to New-Orleans, at a salary of $300, or £75, a month. Mr. O'LOUGHLIN was delighted with this splendid offer, and charmed with the chivalrous bearing and generous spirit of his employer. He sold all he had, purchased an outfit, and prepared to cross the Atlantic. On Thursday last Capt. MILLER and his manager arrived in Cork, and put up at the Victoria Hotel, both occupying the same room with two beds. As their stay in Cork was to be short, the Captain advised his companion to leave his luggage at the railway terminus, taking the precaution to have it labelled in his own name. The conversation turnened upon the serious business in which he was engaged *on the part of the Southern Confederation*. He was to take out some twenty or thirty tons of gunpowder, and several thousand stand of arms, including as many Armstrong guns as he could manage to get. In the meantime, he lived at the hotel in a style befitting a man of such property, and engaged in such important transactions. Everything went on smoothly till Tuesday. On that morning O'LOUGHLIN left the room to take a bath. When he returned he found that the Captain had vanished, *having taken with him his manager's purse, watch and clothes*, all but a great coat. Information was immediately given to the police, and the telegraph was put in motion. O'LOUGHLIN'S luggage had gone from the railway station, and some vehicle must have been employed to take it. Inquiries were set on foot among the cabmen and with the aid of one of them the fugitive was discovered in a house in the town. He was arrested, and will be brought up to-day at the police-office. Notwithstanding the audacity with which he carried on his swindling operations, it is said the moment he saw the police-constable *he fainted*. It appears that he never was in New-Orleans, though he gave a graphic account of his plantations in that quarter.

FOREIGN STEAMERS OUTWARD BOUND.

The News of the Recent Great Union Victories En Route for Europe.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The steamship *City of New-York*, which sailed from New-York on Saturday last, passed this point early yesterday evening. She was boarded by the news-yacht and dispatches for the Associated Press Agent at Liverpool, containing the announcement of the recent great victories by Gen. MCCLELLAN, as well as numerous commercial messages of merchants of New-York and other cities, from the commercial agency of Mr. GEORGE STOKES, No. 145 Broadway, New-York, were successfully placed on board.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed this point on Tuesday evening, and dispatches giving an account of the successes of the National arms, as well as commercial messages from Mr. STOKES'S agency, were also placed on board of her.

The Grand Chapter of Royal-Arch Masons of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Grand Chapter of Royal-Arch Masons of New-Jersey held its annual convention in Trenton to-day. All of the chapters in the State were represented.

The annual address was delivered by the Grand High Priest, T. J. CORSON.

The following officers were then elected:

GEORGE B. EDWARDS, of Bergen, Grand High Priest.
DANIEL A. HOLMES, of Trenton Falls, Deputy Grand High Priest.
EDWARD CONNER, of Burlinton, Grand King.
WILLIAM T. WOODRUFF, of Jersey City, Grand Secretary.
Rev. WILLIAM H. JEFFREYS, of New-Brunswick, Grand Treasurer.
JOHN WOOLVERTON, M. D., of Trenton, Grand Secretary.
J. R. DAGGERS, of Paterson, Grand Captain of the Host.
CHARLES M. SEEB, of Newark, G. P. Sojourner.
D. T. JEFFREYS, of New Brunswick, Grand Royal-Arch Captain.

The Indian Troubles in Minnesota.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 18.

A dispatch has been received from Gen. POPE to the Governor urging that no more troopr be sent to the seat of war from the State. The Twenty-fifth regiment, which should have left for Kentucky to-day, is now ordered to St. Paul.

The District Elections.

Elections were held in all the Assembly Districts of the City, last evening, for the choice of Delegates to the approaching Republican Syracuse Convention. Perfect unanimity prevailed, and the following result was attained without division or difficulty:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Delegates—Henry Smith, Sheridan Shook, A. J. Williamson. Alternates—John M. Costar, Wm. Heulal, B. F. Weymouth.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Delegates—Henry H. Henlak, Owen W. Brennan, Henry G. Lask. Alternates—P. C. Van Wyck, Jas. W. Hawkes, Benj. Chase.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Delegates—Jas. B. Taylor, J. J. Silcock, Thos. J. Miller. Alternates—John Mores, Jas. Winterbottom, Jas. M. Horton.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Chas. H. Hall, Chas. Kugler, Adolphus Borst. Alternates—David B. Dwyer, Henry Bremner, John Willoughby.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Andrew Bleakley, Jas. D. Oliver, Robert Edwards. Alternates—Henry C. Dennett, Harvey T. Cleveland, John J. Shaw.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Delegates, Nathaniel H. Hall—Sidney Smith, W. T. Ashman. Alternates—William Boeckel, Samuel McCarten, Thomas Mulligan.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—John Keyser, James A. Briggs, Henry J. Raymond. Alternates—T. D. Thayer, James S. Taylor, George B. Deane.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Delegates.—Wm. H. McKenney, Hugh Nesbitt, Lewis Jones. Alternates, E. R. Campbell. Epes E. Ellery, Artemus Peybeck.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates.—Wm. Hepburn, Frederick Olmstead, Lewis J. Clerke. Alternates.—W. S. Smalley, Charles Crofut, Patrick J. Handbury.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates.—L. H. Watts, Seymour Johnson, Geo. F. Hoyboy. Alternates.—Edward W. Collin, John Faulkner, Simon Hazleton.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Ladies from the Country, wishing Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ATHERTON—DWIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Dr. SPEAR, WILLIAM ATHERTON, of Boston, to MARY E. DWIGHT, daughter of Wm. R. Dwight.

LOUGH—HARVEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, INGLIS LOUGH, Esq., M. D., to CLARA, eldest daughter of Seth Harvey, Esq., Solicitor-General of Bermuda.

MARSH—WEBSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 18, at the bride's residence, by Rev. N. E. Smith, E. GRANT MARSH to HANNAH L., youngest daughter of the late Henry M. Western, Esq., of New-York City.

DIED

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 18, MARIA ELIZABETH, only daughter of James C. and Martha W. Carter, aged 9 months and 2 days.

The remains will be taken to Millburn, N. J., for interment.

DE GRAW.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, SUSAN, relict of the late William De Graw.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from near corner of 2d-av. and 122d-st.

FOX.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, at No. 6 West 20th-st., MARY FOX, formerly of Windham, Conn., aged 80 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, in Windham, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Windham papers please copy.

HEWLETT.—In Merrick, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, JOHN J. HEWLETT, aged 47 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 19, at 2 o'clock, at the Reformed Church, Merrick.

KOSSETT.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, CYRIAX A. LOUIS, youngest son of Louis and Louise Kossett, aged 2 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 80 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

HILYER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, SUSAN OLIVIA, wife of Madison Mixter, and daughter of Eli C. Blake, Esq., in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 72 Cranberry-st., without further invitation.

NEELY.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, SARAH JANE, only child of John and Ann Neely, aged 12 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 68 Warren-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SKINNER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 17, JOHN SKINNER, formerly of Plymouth, England, aged 72 years, 7 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., from the Central Baptist Church, in Bridge-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Plymouth (England) papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, Sept. 15, after a short and severe illness, ELIZA JANE GUERNSEY, second daughter of the late Hiram G. and Eliza Smith, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bedford-av., corner of Ross-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Washington Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 18, JOSEPH OLCOTT SMITH, son of the late Capt. Benjamin Smith, aged 23 years.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, after a long and painful illness, which she bore without a murmur, and with Christian resignation, NANCY S. MARVIN, the beloved wife of Charles St. John, and youngest daughter of the late Matthew Marvin, Esq., of Wilton, Conn.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 49 West 11th-st., on Friday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Wilton, Conn., for interment.

VIDAL.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18, of hasty consumption, ELISABETH M. VIDAL, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 Madison-st., near Clinton, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

WOOSTER.—In Esperance Village, Schoharie County, on Monday, Sept. 15, GEORGE WOOSTER, father of George W. Wooster, of this City, in the 67th year of his age.

☞ Schenectady and Utica papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 443.—Sept. 18, 1862.
54, 12, 22, 36, 15, 4, 47, 45, 6, 49, 60, 66.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 444.—Sept. 18, 1862.
5, 48, 51, 4, 35, 65, 14, 21, 2, 42, 45, 53.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 391.—Sept. 18, 1862.
57, 62, 45, 39, 63, 7, 60, 30, 71, 58, 14, 77.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 393.—Sept. 18, 1862.
4, 19, 18, 21, 49, 26, 23, 2, 72, 38, 30, 33.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

"BOOKS BOUGHT."
Books and Engravings bought, sold or exchanged in any quantity. Constantly on hand, and for sale cheap, a large assortment of engravings, and books in every department of literature.
JOHN PYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
One Dollar, Two Dollars and Three Dollars each,
AT
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

$100.000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AT
COST.
JOHN WEEKS & SON,
Nos. 339 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock of Cabinet Furniture at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE AND SIX LOTS OF LAND ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The attention of capitalists and others is called to the foreclosure sale by JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., of the very valuable property on the northwest corner of the 5th-av. and 34th-st., consisting of the superb dwelling now occupied by Mr. Abbott's Institute, with six lots of land, having a front of 98 feet 9 inches on the 5th-av., and 150 feet on 34th-st. The house cost, to erect, over $100,000, and, as a private residence for a gentleman of large wealth, is unsurpassed by any in the City. The property is susceptible to adaptation to a first-class hotel, for which it has the advantages of a superior location on 5th-av. and 34th-st., and immediate proximity to the termini of the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, and to Central Park. It might be made to pay a large income by a continuation and enlargement of the Institute now occupying the premises.

The sale will be PEREMPTORY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER; $85,000 of the purchase-money will be loaned on mortgage to the purchaser.

A plan of the property can be seen at the office of THOMAS & SON, Architects, No. 470 Broadway, where explanations of the capabilities of the property will be made.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. HALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

A SINGLE MEDICATED BATH OFTEN does more good than six months' treatment by other methods.
Motives of delicacy forbid our publishing details of cases, but we refer patients personally to those who have been afflicted with like diseases.
Diseases peculiar to women, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases are our specialty.
No charge until the patient is cured.
Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 56 East 17th-st., near Union-square,
New-York.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT—A certain cure

Arrests for Treason in Illinois—Statement of Gov. Yates.

Gov. YATES has been in the receipt of a large number of letters from the friends of parties, in various parts of the State, who have been arrested for treason. These letters attribute such arrests to the Governor, and assume that they have been made by his authority. This is an error, and the Governor publishes the following letter, as an answer to all inquiries of a similar character in the future:

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 16, 1862.

Rev. Elder J. Hartley:

DEAR SIR: I perceive by your letter, that you are under the impression that I am in some way connected with the arrests recently made in this State by the United States Marshal. I assure you such is not the case. All arrests for treason are made by the Marshal by authority of the General Government. I have not been consulted in any case of arrest, nor do I have any jurisdiction in the premises.

It affords me much pleasure to be assured of the loyal disposition of your people.

My influence shall be given at all times to protect every citizen in the full enjoyment of his constitutional rights. If consulted, I should under no circumstances recommend arrests, except in clear cases of treasonable words or acts against the Government. I regard the question of arrests of this nature as a very tender and delicate one; yet, on the other hand, it is my full conviction that no man who is a traitor to his country, or who by word or deed would give aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government, should be permitted to breathe the free air of Illinois. Let every such man be the scorn of all good and loyal citizens; let him leave the State which his presence disgraces.

Justice to the brave men, who are periling their all for the Government, as well as the memory of our dead, who have gloriously given up their lives for their country, *requires that no sympathizer with treason should be suffered to live in Illinois!*

Respectfully yours,
RICHARD YATES, Governor.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.—The Corporation of the University of Vermont held an adjourned meeting on Monday, Sept. 9. The principal business done was the election to the office of President of the University of Prof. JOSEPH TORREY, D. D., who has been Acting President since the resignation of the late President PEASE, last Winter. Rev. Dr. TORREY has been connected with the University since the year 1827; from that date until 1842, as Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages; and from 1842 till this time as Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. The reputation of Dr. TORREY as a scholar, an author, and as a teacher of the branches which more especially have fallen under his charge, is eminent all over the land. His accession to the Presidency will be gratefully received by the Alumni and friends of the Institution and of education in general throughout New-England.

President TORREY, of course, becomes a member of the Corporation, in place of Rev. Dr. PEASE, resigned. Hon. D. C. DENISON, of Royalton, Vt., Rev. CHARLES C. PARKER, of Waterbury, Vt., were also elected members of the Corporation.—*Bur. Free Press.*

MACHINE-MADE LINT.—There is just now a great demand for lint for the army, and the women of the country have set themselves to work to furnish a supply. The labor of preparing it is hard, light as the lint is, and we are glad to know that a means has been devised of lessening the labor. We saw, Friday, Mr. JACOB GREEN, of this place, manufacturing lint by machinery. He has transferred his machinery for grinding *horse-radish* into a lint-picker, with most satisfactory results. By it more lint and of a better quality, can be made in two hours than twenty women can do in six. Mr. GREEN has undertaken to grind all the linen the ladies of this place will furnish, and they were busy Saturday in making it into rolls ready for the machinery. We do not see why a thousand pounds of lint might not be produced by this machine in a very short time.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ...... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ...... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING—NEW STORE.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have rebuilt their Canal-st. store, making an opening into Broadway, and gaining such light that colors and qualities of goods may be readily distinguished.

They invite an inspection of a very large assortment of NEW WOOL REPS, FIGURED OTTOMANS, POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, PLAID DE CHEVRES, SILKS, FOULARDS, FOULARDINES, &c.

THE SHAWL ROOM

is well supplied with striped BROCHE SHAWLS, BORDERED SHAWLS and PLAID SHAWLS of newest styles.

Also,
RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL PATTERN BONNETS—For the trade and milliners, selected by Mr. WM. SIMMONS, who is in Europe. Just received per steamers *Australasian* and *City of New-York.* MRS. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, in claret and crimson brocatel; reception chair, in brocade satin; carved black walnut bookcase, mahogany secretary bedstead, oak suite in green reps, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany bureaus, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut bookcase, rosewood marble-top etageres, hair mattresses, rosewood marble-top centre table, &c. Also, an invoice of China, crockery and glassware. Sale without reserve.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts.:
One double cylinder press.
One caloric engine.
One proof-press and stand.
J. W. HIGGINS, Attorney for Mortgagee.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 18, 1862.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLEECKER-ST. SAVINGS BANK BOOK No. 3,821. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to E. B. BROWN, hardware store, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts., New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.—LEMUEL WILLIAMS, OF New-York, who has been acting as an agent of mine in soliciting subscriptions to my paper, having neither reported the names of subscribers or their payment to me, is no longer my agent. Those wishing my paper for 12 months, can inclose me $2 to Cincinnati, Ohio, where I expect to be in future. W. G. BROWNLOW.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

STORAGE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN clean, dry rooms, perfectly secure, and at very low rates. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in second or third stories, with all the modern improvements, in a small family, where there are few boarders, in a pleasant location, where they may enjoy all the comforts of a home. N. B.—Single gentlemen may also obtain separate rooms. Apply at No. 194 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—EXCELLENT ROOMS, FURNISHED or otherwise, with board, may be had at No. 37 West 28th-st.; house and neighborhood first-class; terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms; location delightful. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board, hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address F., Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, at No. 151 West 42d-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms in suite or singly for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board; the house is pleasantly situated, with modern improvements; a few minutes' walk from the South and Wall-street Ferries. Apply at No. 100 Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton; references exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PARTIES desiring permanent board for the Winter, can find pleasant rooms, with the comforts of a home, at No. 49 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 132 Henry-st., convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 102 Henry-st. Location desirable, near Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and his wife; location between 14th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; a liberal price will be paid; parlor and bedroom wanted; best of references given and required. Address Box 1,213 Post-office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS with large closet, without board, in a small family, no children or boarders, for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., convenient to city railroad cars, Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT OTHER boarders, will let a suite of two or three desirable rooms, (furnished or unfurnished,) with full or partial board. Private table, if desired. Location desirable and central. Address W. D., General Post-office.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A VERY DESIRABLE opportunity is offered to obtain a selection of rooms, in a fine new four-story brown front house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. Apply, at present, at No. 75 West 38th-st., where full particulars will be given.

ROOM AND PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—For a young man, on the east side of town. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, T. J., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE—A suite of furnished rooms, overlooking the Square, to let, with board; also, single rooms; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD.—MRS. HIRAM A. PERRY, No. 42 East 21st-st., near Broadway, has desirable rooms en suite or single, with board. Reference exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY would like to let a pleasant room to a gentleman, with or without board. House modern and convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 17 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN Fifth-av. and Union Square. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board. Parlor floor (three rooms deep) to let, furnished or unfurnished.

AT NO. 1[illegible]6 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor; also a large room on third floor to let, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

FOR EXCELLENT ROOMS IN A GOOD locality, with or without board. Apply at No. 13 West 24th-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Persons wishing board for fall or winter can be accommodated on reasonable terms. For reference and circulars apply to GEO. JONES, Esq., *Times* Office, E. P. BEACH, Esq., 273 Broadway, G. H. COGGESHALL, Esq., Secretary Bowery Savings Bank, or address H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOSTON AND New-York Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Never before sold so low. Good second-hand pianos for $35, $50, $75, $100 and $150. Melodeons cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let low and sold on monthly payments. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

A TENOR SINGER, FIRST-CLASS, WITH the best City reference, wishes a situation as conductor, or as tenor, in some Protestant choir in town; is well acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, No. 9 University-place, Room No. 33.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. GEO. DAY,
au 8-law10wTh Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy3-law6mF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING, THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS—EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES.—Situations are wanted at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for a very large number of superior servants, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn, to whom they can refer for character and efficiency. MANNING, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, by a competent and experienced good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; both fully competent of doing the work of a genteel family; can give the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 123 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—A situation wanted, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly. Good city reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Gansevoort-st., near Hudson, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or will do the washing and ironing in a small private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from her present situation. Call at No. 7 West 20th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, game; wages, $9, City or country; also, a thorough waitress; wages, $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; has the best City references; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No 30 Greenwich-av., for two days, rear, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation to cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker and understands her business well; best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 497 9th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as cook; understands making bread, biscuit, pies, also game and soups; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 323 6th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as cook; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2[illegible]8 West 35th-st., one door from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; would assist in waiting if required. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can wash and iron, and a first-rate laundress, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 2[illegible]4th-st., near Washington-square, in the fruit-store.

AS GOOD COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and very economical; has the best city reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK—FINE WASHER.—WANTED, A situation by two respectable persons; one as cook, the other to do fine washing; the cook has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; both have no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen till engaged at 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two Protestant girls want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 385 8th-av., near 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1[illegible] East 17th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also, a chambermaid to assist in the washing and ironing and waiting; to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 67 East 28th-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as an excellent chambermaid, and has no objections to assist with washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; got the best City reference of two years and six months from her last place. Call at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference at her last place. Call for two days at No. 299 4th-st., near Washington-square, in the fruit-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; no objection to a boarding house; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid or as laundress; understands fluting, muslins, laces, embroidery and gentlemen's linen. The best of City references. Call at, or address, No. 197 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do the general housework of a small family; would go a short distance in the country, has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days at No. 370 2d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a very neat and efficient Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of references. Can be seen for two or three days at No. 34 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable person as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist to wash and iron; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 387 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to take care of children; the best of City reference. Apply at 526 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or take care of young children. Can be seen until engaged, No. 278 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is very obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 35 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and plain sewing, or waitress; has been two years in her last place, and can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 2[illegible]4 East 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, genteel girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; makes shirts, children's clothes, finishes after a dressmaker, and reads and writes; wages, $3 a week—$7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing—or as seamstress and to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 73 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as seamstress, or to take care of grown children. Call at No. 245 West 18th-st., corner of 9th-av., first floor; good reference from her last place. Call for two days, from 10 to 7 o'clock.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation with a lady or family as above; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objections to go as lady's maid, if required; City references. Also a competent dressmaker wants work by the day. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; can bring a baby up by hand; is willing and obliging and kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address No. 139 2d-av., near 9th-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, who is a thorough servant, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth, growing children or the care of an invalid lady or child; wages $7 a month, in this City or Brooklyn. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE, who can take the entire charge of a child from its birth. Is a good sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 387 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 122 East 3[illegible]th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 87 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, well qualified to take charge of children, would like a situation as nursery governess. Can be seen at No. 133 West 34th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED by a respectable Scotch woman a good steady home to do general housework; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City references. Call, for three days, at No. 413 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation in a respectable family to do general housework. She can be seen for two days, in her last place, No. 2[illegible] West 14th-st., one door from 8th-av.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as laundress in a private family; has lived with some of the best families in the City; is an excellent laundress, and can be highly recommended from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has good City reference. Call or address No. 5 East 27th-st., at her present employer's.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av., near 23d-st., third floor, front room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS, to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, also taking care of horses and driving, or would be willing to make himself generally useful about a small place. Address A. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days. The very best of City reference from his last employer.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED a situation by a man who understands gardening and farming, the care of all domestic cattle; willing to attend in every useful department; no objection to distance; good reference from City and country; can be seen for three days at No. 251 East 13th-st., or apply by note to JAMES FANNING, same number.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as gardener, understands his business well, the management of greenhouses, framing and forcing of fruits and vegetables. Can show satisfactory recommendations. Address M. H., No. 1 Garden Row, corner 11th street and 6th avenue.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—green-house, grounds, &c., the care and management of horses; is a good milker. Address A. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, till the 1st of October.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable man, as coachman and gardener. Is a first-class driver, and has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses, harness, &c., and is a good vegetable gardener. No objection to a country place. Has the best of reference; can make himself generally useful, and is not afraid to work. Address J. M., Box 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is a thorough coachman and groom; also, understands gardening and grapery, and will be found willing and obliging; is well recommended for capability and industry from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; would take the care of a small garden if required. The best of references given as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom; would make himself useful; can produce the best of reference from the old country as well as from this. Address B. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver. Can be seen at the *Times* Office, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.; or address J. K., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man; understands his business perfectly; has respectable City reference. Address N. L., at H. C. Green's, upholsterer and paper-hanger, No. 738½ Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City and country references. Any commands left at Mr. Corwin's grocery-store, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., for W. J., will be attended to for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man of undoubted character, a situation in City or country; understands well the care and management of horses; is a good plain gardener and farmer; can take a turn at any kind of work on a farm; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man a situation as groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a careful driver; good references. Address J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

GERMAN COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A young German, who understands his business thoroughly, and who is willing to make himself generally useful, a situation; has been employed as coachman in first-class families in Germany, from where he has just arrived. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

GERMAN GARDENER.—PRACTICAL GARDENER, who understands his business in all its branches, and has had six years' experience in this country, wishes a situation; can take charge of any hot-house, &c. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS; A young man, as valet, to go with a merchant to California; salary liberal; three porters; two boys for trades; four girls to travel to California and Europe; two conductors; two brakemen; two clerks for grocery stores; one stewardess; one coachman. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE moral character, with large experience in business, (principally banking,) desires a situation in some banking, mercantile or manufacturing establishment, where his experience can be made available; the very best of City references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, American, as valet to go to California with a gentleman; San Francisco and New-York references given; or a situation as light porter in New-York. Address J. M. G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted a respectable man (English or Scotch) as coachman and gardener, understanding the care of a greenhouse and the management of horses; he must be willing to go to Massachusetts. Apply from 9 to 12 or 2 to 4 at No. 38 Burling-slip, up-stairs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Protestant nurse and seamstress, English or Scotch preferred. Those having good City reference, and willing to go in the country for a few weeks, may apply at No. 103 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock on Friday.

WANTED—300 AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Apply immediately.
HURLBERT, WILLIAMS & CO.
HARTFORD, Sept. 15, 1862.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD MEN AND a boy who understand farm work, and can take care of cattle and horses. Apply to T. D. VANDERVEER, No. 620 5th-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

COLORED HELP WANTED.—COOK AND chambermaid for country; man and wife; one as cook, the other as waiter, immediately. No. 217 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-av. Good servants always wanted. Office hours from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," ESTB. 1855.

Wanted, gentleman for English and vocal music, City, salary $700; first-class Episcopalian teacher of classics, salary liberal, personal interview with Principal required at our office; German governess for City; French lady for drawing; French governess for City school; lady for piano and singing; married gentleman for school in New-York State, lady for music and French, near City; governess for English, French and music; tutor for classics, and French, as spoken language; French lady for family, half day; preceptress for City school; first assistant for New-York Public school; German lady for music, New-Jersey; French lady for music, in New-England City; lady for piano, guitar and vocal music, in the West.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 561 B'DWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, (gratuitously,) and qualified teachers with positions. References—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Appleton & Co., Harper & Bros. Wanted—Teachers of French (native) and Music. Also, of Classics, &c. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY EDUCATED IN THE best schools of France and Germany, and who speaks both languages with purity of accent, wishes an engagement; has been teacher of French, German and Italian for three years, in a seminary of high standing; can teach the minor English branches, rudiments of Latin and music; no objection to teach boys; ample references given. Address A. M. C. B., Station D, U. S. Mail.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXPERIENCED in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian, and English, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country; terms moderate; best City references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO obtain a situation as teacher of the English branches and French in a school, City or country, or as visiting or resident governess. Further information will be given by addressing L., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT to teach the higher English branches, and the rudiments of the French language, desires a position as Visiting Governess. Address GOVERNESS, Station D.

A GERMAN LADY, TEACHER OF MUSIC and drawing, wishes to teach a few hours daily, as an equivalent for a home; superior references given. Address MISS A. B., No. 79 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF GIVING instruction in Calisthenic exercises. A competent and experienced person may hear of an engagement by addressing CALISTHENICS, Madison-square Post-office.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 18.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at the house.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, bookkeeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Beach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Stephen P. Russel, Esq.; Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,	J. C. Tucker.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Mr. CUMMINGS' School is now open for the reception of pupils.
No. 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.
Schools in or near the City, classes and scholars attended.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTTAGE in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO AND IN VOCAL MUSIC.—A rare chance is offered to those beginning the study of music. It is of great importance to commence aright, and my method of vocalizing is sure to bring out the voice in full, clear and distinct tones. Inquire of Miss MARY E. NEWHALL, No. 84 East 27th st., near Lexington-av.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF INFORMS her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 54 7th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice. For church or concert engagements, address as above.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 28th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 East 15th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERLY B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

MRS. C. ANTHON-CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Hon. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert B. Minturn, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 1.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 761 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished Professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 23d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 52 West 18th-st.,
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.
All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 39 Nassau and 674 Broadway.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

A CARD.—A FOREIGN YOUNG GENTLEMAN of polished manners and liberal education, speaking fluently the French, English, Italian, and Spanish languages, desires to find some congenial occupation during the Winter and Spring months, till May, when he intends leaving for Europe. He would give private lessons in the above languages, or instruct a class of young ladies in some of the academies of New-York. Apply, for a month, to Monsieur de CLOZONE, care of Mr. Robert Smith, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y. Reference—Monsieur Elie Charlier, East 24th-st., N. Y. None but persons of the highest respectability need apply.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools, Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopened. Circulars No. 809 Broadway, at Dr. Leroy's.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACADEMIC year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be re-examined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 29. Terms are moderate. Juniors under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. One hour from the City, easy of access via New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A LADY, EMINENTLY QUALIFIED TO complete the education of sacred and operatic music scholars, and also to teach the French language, is prepared to give lessons to ladies, and rudimentary lessons to misses, at her residence, 33d st., east of 3d-av. References given. Address K. T. B., Station F.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—MRS. HALLOCH, formerly Mrs. Dietz, will open an Infant School on the Kindergarten system, in connection with her former Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, at No. 79 East 15th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

$132. HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 8, for children under 12. Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 194 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 239 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Medical London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Weakness, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and treatment; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 650 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse. Its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av.—Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., PROFESSOR of the diseases of ladies and children, can be consulted with strictest confidence at No. 6 Greene st., second door from Canal.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until the 17th day of September at 12 o'clock M., of that day for furnishing the United States Government with Five hundred (500) horses for Artillery and Cavalry service, an equal proportion of each. Said horses to be delivered in this City within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract; the horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department; the horses to be of dark colors, fifteen and a half hands and upwards in height, not less than five years, nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

The time for receiving proposals for the above is extended to the 22d inst., at 12 M.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.— Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission. C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., Sept. 16, 1862.

SECOND MORTGAGE.—THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery to holders of receipts given for the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Companies, on and after the 18th day of September instant.

C. BUTLER, Chairman.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos 16, 395, 579, 609, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,396, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

WANTED—SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNty Six per Cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST. CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.

The trains of this Company will run on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 18 and 19, to accommodate those wishing to visit the Fair Grounds, as follows:

Leave New-York, from James-slip Ferry, or ferry foot of 34th-st., E. R., at 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M., and 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7 and 7:30 P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M., and 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7 and 7:30 P. M.

It is a pleasant trip of one hour, and the excursionist will see one of the finest Exhibitions ever held.

Fare for the trip to go and return from James-slip Ferry, 30 cents; from Hunter's Point, 20 cents.

J. S. BOTTORF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 315 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after Sept. 1st, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. Seethe $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of either of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship ROANOKE, JNO. THOMPSON, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight taken for Havana.

For freight and passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Sept. 20.
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27.
ETNA	Saturday	Oct. 4.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 20. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.......Sep 13. | MONDAY..........Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau	$50.
Passage money to Havana	70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—SEPTEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 19, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 3:20 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26, no boat.	Friday, Sept. 26, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, 10 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branchport in a few days.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE. —The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—WOODWORTH Plaining Machines in great variety and at very low prices. Also Lathes, Iron Planers, Drilling Machines and all kinds of machinery for working wood and iron. Also duplicates for Woodworth Planing machines. Apply at SCHENCK'S machinery dépôt, No. 22 Dey-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 48 Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A STEAM-ENGINE, eighteen-inch cylinder, twenty-four inch stroke, of Matteawan make. Apply at SCHENCK'S Machinery Dépôt, No. 22 Dey-st.

STEAM BOILERS AND IRON TANKS constantly on hand and for sale. Inquire or address WM. FINNEY & CO., No. 107 Water-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with gas fixtures, and also would sell parlor and dining-room carpets at very low prices, the owner removing from the City. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 586 6th-av.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house in 82d-st., in complete order; rent $450 per annum. Several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st. Also, two small stores on Broadway, with dwelling rooms attached. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 79 West 26th-st., 22 by 59 feet, in tip-top order, with all modern conveniences. Also, furnished house in 17th-st., near Union-square, four stories, 25 by 60 feet, modern and well furnished. Location unexceptionable. Address W. C., Box No. 265 Post-office.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 18 Warren-place (Charles-st.) fourth door from Waverley-place, until 1st day of May next; rent $400. Part of the furniture will be sold at a low valuation. Inquire on the premises, between 10 and 12 A. M., or of WM. H. GRENELLE, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—PART OF A HOUSE TO let. First-class stable to let. Houses No. 15 Stuyvesant-st.; Nos. 150 and 162 East 14th-st.; No. 209 East 19th-st. Part of houses Nos. 185 and 201 East 19th-st. Stable No. 237 9th-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner St. Mark's-place and 8th-st.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power.

SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE— Beautifully situated near the Passaic River, a half hour's ride from Chambers-st. by Pavonia Ferry and Paterson Railroad. The house is large and nearly new, containing seventeen rooms, and every convenience. From ten to twenty acres of ground, with a large garden, and every variety of fruit, and an abundance of shade trees.

Fifty acres more, near the railroad station, for sale in plots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., or A. BOYNTON, No. 116 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

$4,500.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—A COUNtry place, one mile from dépôt West Mount Vernon, Harlem Road, 2½ miles from Yonkers, 4 from Kings Bridge. Five acres of fine land; plenty of fruit; house two-story—ten good rooms and cellar; large barn; all in perfect order. Neighborhood good; location healthy. More land at low prices. Apply to A. PACKARD, No. 195 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, three-story, high-stoop house, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 40th sts. Address J. E., No. 6 College-place.

WANTED—A SMALL, FURNISHED HOUSE between 14th and 34th sts., west side, for a gentleman and wife; rent not over $90 per month; from Oct. 1 to May 1. Address A. L. H., Box No. 4,927 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts, and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED—A STABLE FOR PRIVATE USE, convenient to Lafayette-place. Address Box No. 1,078 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY, N. J.— Situated ¾ of a mile from the railroad dépôt, where trains start thirteen times daily for New-York; time, 1 hour; commutation, $65 yearly. The mansion house is 30 feet 6 inches by 38 feet 6 inches; dining-room 22 feet by 16 feet 6 inches; kitchen, wash-house, and ice-house adjoining, barn, carriage-house, stables, cow houses, &c. The farm contains 96 acres of first quality land, in a high state of cultivation; it also has a large apple orchard in full bearing; also, pears, plums, &c., all well laden with fruit; also, strawberry beds, currants, raspberries, blackberries and grapes, in cultivation in abundance; also, a large asparagus bed. For further particulars, inquire of EDMUND SPOTWELL, on the premises, or of JOHN DEGRAW, Jr., at Degraw's Hotel, at the dépôt.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FIFTY MILES ON Long Island, near a station, 11½ acres good land, new house, eight rooms, new barn, &c. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from sewer in Vestry-street, to a point twenty feet north of Laight-street, and sewer in Pearl-street from sewer in New-Bowery to near Rose-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight-streets; on both sides of Pearl-street between New-Bowery and Rose-street; west side of Vandewater-street, from a point one hundred and sixteen feet south of Pearl, to said Pearl-street, and east side of Rose-street from Pearl-street, to a point about ninety-two feet eight inches south of Duane-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For sewer in Grove-street, from one-hundred and seventy feet east of Hudson-street, to sewer in Hudson-street; for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Grove-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street, Ward No. 1,119, (St. Luke's Church,) on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, (trap block.) Basins and culverts—southwest and northwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets; on both sides of Seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, on the east side of First-avenue, and west side of Avenue A, between Sixth and Eighth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, September 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Downing-street from Bleecker-street to Bedford-street; and

Petition for sewer in Spring-street between Mott and Elizabeth-streets.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, September 20, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

A. W. JACKSON.........................Lessee and Manager

FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, MISS BATEMAN.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE THAT SHE CAN APPEAR IN HER GREAT CHARACTER OF LADY MACBETH.

Assisted by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., as Macbeth; Mr. Edwin Adams, as Macduff.

The subjoined extracts from some of the principal daily papers of this City are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the public.

NEW YORK HERALD.

Miss Bateman essayed for the first time on Monday evening the character of Lady Macbeth, and repeated it last night to overflowing houses. The circumstance of this being her first appearance in a character calculated to test the powers of our very greatest artists in the past, as in the present, lent to the occasion unusual interest. Whether it be that she gathered inspiration from the consciousness of the boldness of such an effort in a tragedienne as yet so young, or that the crowded house caught up and reflected back her spirit, we know not, but she certainly has never yet appeared to so much advantage as in this character. If the enthusiasm of an audience is to be taken as a criterion of success, Miss Bateman won a complete and unqualified triumph. In the first act she was especially excellent. The celebrated speeches were given with a fierceness of intensity that completely carried away the house, and at its close she was called out, amid a tumult of applause, to receive the congratulations of the audience. The same may be said of the other great scenes. Indeed, the character of Lady Macbeth, being made up of strong passion, which overrides and sweeps down all others, and not requiring any delicacy of perception, or the portrayal of any variety of shades of feeling, eminently fits it to Miss Bateman's individuality. The piece is announced for every evening this week, and we have little doubt will carry her engagement to a brilliant close.

TRIBUNE.

WINTER GARDEN.—The audience last evening at this theatre was the largest and most brilliant of the present season, the announcement of Miss Bateman's appearance as Lady Macbeth proving an unprecedented attraction. Her success, in a popular sense, it would be impossible to overestimate. Every scene in which she appeared was interrupted at intervals by outbursts of applause, which only the interest of spectators in the progress of the play could check. We have no recollection of any theatrical triumph more distinctly marked—certainly of none in the case of a young actress assuming for the first time a character usually held sacred to the maturer and more thoroughly developed stages of her vocation. Critically viewed, her success claims almost equal recognition. If the compliments which have been vouchsafed her for her previous performances are justified, then there can be no withholding excess of commendation in the present case. Miss Bateman's Lady Macbeth far surpasses the best she has done before, and secures for her a positive rank above any she had hitherto held.

DAILY TIMES.

WINTER GARDEN.—Monday evening, at the Winter Garden, Miss Bateman played the part of Lady Macbeth for the first time. The event was a specially interesting one, from the fact that whilst all her personations were acknowledged as remarkably successful, it was thought by many of her warmest admirers that in this case she was attempting an experiment, about the results of which doubts might reasonably be entertained. The part is one supposed to belong exclusively to actresses of great natural power and acquired experience, and to be beyond the scope of that more refined school of art of which Miss Bateman is an exponent. Miss Bateman has, however, proved that the most difficult range of dramatic characterization is not beyond her grasp, and that though she may be deficient in the terrible energy and commanding presence of Siddons, she has an intensity of manner and quiet dignity which go far to produce a not less marked effect upon an audience. Such shortcomings as she now displays are in scenes like those where she tempts Macbeth to the murder of Duncan, and in the famous "banquet" scene—shortcomings which a few years' practice and matured study may be relied upon to supply. In passages of greater tenderness and less demonstrative tragic energy, she is as admirably effective as can be imagined.

EVENING POST.

MISS BATEMAN AS LADY MACBETH.—The particularities of style and ability which Miss Bateman has exhibited in other plays, led her friends to anticipate, with tolerable certainty, a decided triumph in the great part of Lady Macbeth; and the genuine applause of the audience last night proved that the anticipation was not too flattering. A more remarkable personation of the ambitious wife of the Thane of Cawdor has seldom been presented here; perhaps in the earlier scenes there was a little too much hurry or violence; yet Miss Bateman subsequently showed that she had reserved sufficient power to work up the part to the necessary climax. So many admirable points she made, that to refer to them would be to quote half of the text of the part. Very fine was her invocation to the Fates, and very effective the scene with Banquo after the murder. Yet quite as admirable, though not so striking, was her acting after the great ambition of the woman is obtained—after she is Queen. Her air of weary lassitude, of quiet, smothered remorse, which makes one feel a sympathy for a character which only inspired horror, formed a fit prelude to the betrayal of crime in the sleeping scene. In the banquet hall Miss Bateman exhibits some of her best, if not her most powerful, acting. In the sleep-walking scene there are actresses in this City who have produced an equal effect; but otherwise Miss Bateman's Lady Macbeth need fear no rival here. Her costumes, by the way, become her admirably.

WALLACKS.

Proprietor and Manager	Mr. Wallack.
Stage Manager	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Treasurer	Mr. Moss.
Prompter	Mr. Moore.

Doors open at 7½, begins at 8.

THE COMPANY.

Mrs. HOEY,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. VERNON,	Miss HENRIQUES,
Miss FANNY MORANT,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Mrs. REEVES,	Miss CARMAN,
Miss GREEN,	Miss LAFOREST,
Miss SCHLEMM,	Miss GIMBER,

and others.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. CHAS. FISHER,	Mr. MARK SMITH,
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND,	Mr. YOUNG,
Mr. FLOYD,	Mr. NORTON,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON,	Mr. REYNOLDS,
Mr. MOORE,	Mr. BROWNE,
Mr. PARSLOE,	Mr. PARKER,

Mr. TURNER and others.

FRIDAY, (TO NIGHT.)

Will be acted Bourcicault's very popular comedy, with a novel cast,

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Charles Courtly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Meddle	Mr. G. Holland
Sir Harcourt Courtly	Mr. Mark Smith
Dazzle	Mr. Reynolds
Max Harkaway	Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker	Mr. Floyd
Cool	Mr. Young
Martin	Mr. Parkes
James	Mr. Turner
Isaacs	Mr. Parsloe
Lady Gay Spanker	Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway	Miss Mary Gannon
Pert	Mrs. John Sefton

After the first act of the comedy, the SUPERB NEW ACT DROP, Painted by M. ANTHONY BERGER, will be presented to the notice of the audience. This beautiful work of art is founded on a classical subject, and represents THE FEAST OF POLYPHEMIA.

The statue of the Apollo Belvidere, which is conspicuous in the work, appropriately ushers in the orchestral portion of the entertainment, and particular notice is solicited to the marvelous fidelity and grace which is evident in the treatment of the silk drapery which surrounds the picture.

During the evening the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stoepel, will perform a Grand National Overture, a new opera selection from Rossini's "Moise," Gottschalk's Gems, "The Royal Hunt," descriptive Quadrille.

TO-MORROW (Saturday,) Mrs. Centliver's Comedy of THE WONDER, Greatly cast.

MONDAY, 22d, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, will make his first appearance at this Theatre in the character of Sir Peter Teazle, in Sheridan's great Comedy of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

The cast containing all the talent of the Company.

TUESDAY, 23d—MONEY.
WEDNESDAY, 24th—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
THURSDAY, 25th—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Box Book now open for the above evenings.

Owing to the great overflow on the opening night to witness the LOVE CHASE. It will shortly be repeated.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet	50 cents
Family Circle	25 cents
Orchestra Stalls	25 cents
Private Boxes	$1
	$7

Box Office open from 8 to 4.

PAGE'S VENUS! PAGE'S VENUS! PAGE'S VENUS!!! FINAL EXHIBITION OF THIS FAMOUS PICTURE!

This celebrated Picture, which has received the severest criticism from the Press, and yet acknowledged to be the purest NUDE FIGURE ever painted since the days of the great Titian, has been added to the splendid collection of paintings at the Galleries of Art, No. 625 Broadway—day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY Will resume its REGULAR REHEARSALS, On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at No. 288 4th-av., next above 22d-st., GEO. W. MORGAN, Conductor. "The Messiah" will be put in rehearsal. Resident amateurs, intending to join this Society, are respectfully requested to do so immediately. For particulars and admission apply, by letter, to W. H. DYAS, Secretary, No. 430 Broome-st.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

Fifth night of the drama of the FRENCH SPY, in which SENORITA CUBAS sustains THREE CHARACTERS and appears in all the dances, supported by a full and efficient DRAMATIC COMPANY. Cubas will also appear in a Spanish Dance. The Chinese Pantomime of KIM KA; also Promenade Music and Equestrian Performances. Matinee Saturday afternoon.

On SATURDAY EVENING Benefit of the employees of the establishment. Tickets for the occasion, 50 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS," This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.

Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Second Week of the FALL AND WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON. A LARGE AND TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY. FULL AND BRILLIANT ORCHESTRA.

EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock,

Will be presented a Romantic Drama, in three parts, translated from the French, called CLAUDE MARCEL; OR, THE IDIOT OF TARBES, which has been received with great enthusiasm, and pronounced THE MOST EXCITING AND ATTRACTIVE DRAMA ever presented to the patrons of the Museum.

Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Impromptu Singer—the only Improvisatore in the country.

A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH.

Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of gorgeously beautiful fish.

OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,

consisting in part of the following:

FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH, whose symmetry and colors are exquisitely rich.

PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.

SQUIRREL FISH, of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.

SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, a very grave and dignified piscatorial gentleman, with the mark of a lancet on his body.

COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.

PORCUPINE FISH, covered all over with spines like a porcupine's quills, and with head and eyes like a bull-dog.

CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE, ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES or SEA FLOWERS.

SPANISH LADY, so called from its beautiful colors and graceful movements.

PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon, very beautiful.

GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen, in rich and transparent tanks, swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.

Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee, &c.........................James M. Nixon.

MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1862. Début of CARLOTTA PATTI, When will be presented Bellini's favorite Opera, LA SOMNAMBULA.

AMINA.........................CARLOTTA PATTI.

Mr. Nixon desires to inform the public that his purpose in assuming the management of the Academy of Music is to meet a wish long and universally expressed, to witness the introduction of one of the most gifted of American vocalists to a sphere for which her rare artistic endowments especially qualify her. Whatever anxiety may have existed as to the personal hazards of this undertaking, he takes pride in saying, been happily removed. It is his wish to signalize the event of Miss Carlotta Patti's operatic début by surrounding her with all the advantages of which he can avail himself. The selection of the artists who support her first impersonations, he would remark, has been for especial reasons confided to herself. As regards the chorus and orchestral accessories, he trusts that the liberality of his intentions may be proved by the result. In the various capacities in which Mr. Nixon has from time to time appeared before the public, he can say, with sincerity, that he has never spared individual endeavor to secure the nearest approach to the best standards of good taste and completeness of effect. In the present enterprise, therefore, he requests that the musical community will receive in good faith the assurances of his purpose to claim success by the merit of his effort. The preparations for the new season shall be thorough in every way that he can make them so. As he will endeavor to amply provide for the entertainment of his patrons, so, also, he will respect their comfort and convenience. If innovations tending to this end can be suggested, they shall be promptly introduced. Mr. Nixon trusts, in fine, that the season which heralds the début of Miss Carlotta Patti will be found as agreeably associated with the evidence of careful, liberal and conscientious management as any that has distinguished the annals of the Academy of Music.

SIG. SBRIGLIA as Elvino.
SIG. SUSINI as Count Rodolpho.
MISS STOCKTON as Lisa.

Musical Director and Conductor, SIG. MUZIO.
Stage Manager, SIG. SOOLA.

Admission	One Dollar
Secured seats	Fifty cents extra

Seats can be secured at the following places:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BEER & SCHIRMER'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.
SIBELL & SALISBURY'S, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Messrs. CHICKERING, No. 496 Broadway.

During the recess of this Establishment, the house has undergone

A THOROUGH REJUVENATION.
THE ORCHESTRA HAS BEEN ENLARGED.
TWO NEW PRIVATE BOXES ERECTED.
THE LOBBIES NEWLY PAPERED, PAINTED and CARPETED.
THE BOXES CUSHIONED AND DECORATED.

And every accessory that unbounded outlay placed without limitation in the control of the artists of the highest celebrity.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.........................Wm. Wheatley.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken for the nights of Mr. EDWIN FORREST, and the complaints arising from parties consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the box sheet is invariably open three days in advance of the nights of performance.

FOURTH NIGHT OF EDWIN FORREST, and first appearance this season in his great character of DAMON.

Mr. J. McCullough.....as.....Pythias.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1862, When will be presented Bannin's celebrated play of DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

DAMON	Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Pythias	Mr. J. McCullough
Dionysius	Mr. H. B. Showell
Calanthe	Mrs. Gladstone
Hermione	Miss Mary Wells

Musical Director, MR. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1862, SECOND APPEARANCE OF MR. HACKETT, on which occasion, in consequence of the strongly-expressed desire for its repetition, his world-wide performance of the FALSTAFF of Shakespeare's KING HENRY THE FOURTH, will a second time be given the public.

Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Mr. HACKETT'S nights, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.

Commence at 8 o'clock.

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Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

Admittance 25 cents.

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PENSIONS $100.—BOUNTY AND PAY PROcured and collected for soldiers, sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, by NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, Attorneys, At their Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

For all business done after this date, charges will be as follows:

For collecting soldiers' and sailors' pay, less than $50 in amount, $1; when over $50 in amount, 2½ per cent. on the excess; for collecting arrears of pay and $100 bounty for relatives of deceased soldiers, 2½ per cent.; for procuring pensions, the Government fee, $5.

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York City.
Hon. Cornelius Van Vorst, Mayor of Jersey City.
Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sanford, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Wm Hall, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. B. Spicer, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. Yates, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
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N. B.—Send or call for our circular containing full instructions.

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SCHOOL FURNITURE— Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs, MANUFACTURED BY ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

LATE NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Total Failure of the Sibley Expedition to New-Mexico.

Murder of the Rebel Gen. Sibley by his Own Troops.

Bombardment and Surrender of Natchez.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT PORT HUDSON.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TERRY, from New-Orleans Sept. 10, and Pensacola 13th, to D. B' ALLEN, is in port. The *Ocean Queen* left in Pensacola, Sept. 12, steamers *Honduras*, arrived 10th, and *Mary H. Bowman*, Sept. 14, off Sombrero Light, signalized bark *Quincy*, bound west. There was nothing new at Pensacola. The health of the troops there is good.

The *Ocean Queen* brings the following passengers:

Mrs. A. V. Wagner, Dr. J. G. Beidleg, Capt. R. C. Parker, Charles P. Norton, R. N. Bushnell, lady and 4 children, S. J. Hill, P. Gorman, J. C. Cox, Lieut. Moses Bates, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Keith, Capt. W. H. Stevenson, Capt. D. Hovey, Lieut. R. B. Lansing, Lieut. Wm. E. Avery, Lieut. J. W. Tenny, Lieut. W. L. Edwards, Lieut. J. H. Russey, Lieut. S. P. Frost, Lieut. W. H. Gardner, Lieut. L. H. Dunham, Lieut. Horace Silsby, Lieut. S. B. Shepard, Lieut. Thomas Duffy, Sergt. S. Schonborn and wife, Thos. Hawkey, Dr. Thomas Francis, J. E. Tainter, Henry Clark, J. J. Heaney, and 32 discharged soldiers.

The rebel Gen. SIBLEY'S Expedition to New-Mexico proves to have been a complete failure. A correspondent of the *Delta* says:

"We know that SIBLEY'S Brigade, after a temporary success at Valverde, (near Fort Craig, about one hundred and fifty miles north of El Paso,) passed Fort Craig, and captured Santa Fé. Endeavoring to go on to Fort Union, they were defeated, and compelled to retreat. They evacuated Santa Fé, leaving their sick and wounded, and took the back track to El Paso. Here or three small skirmishes occurred, but after repassing Fort Craig we have had no certain intelligence concerning them.

In the vicinity of Fort Fillmore, SIBLEY was intercepted by troops from California. Gen. CANBY, with the New-Mexican troops, was in pursuit and close at hand. He was thus caught between two fires, and retreat being impossible, a battle occurred, which resulted in SIBLEY'S entire and complete defeat.

The escaping and exasperated Texans of GREER'S regiment assassinated Gen. SIBLEY and Col. STEELE during the journey, just before reaching El Paso. They alleged that the ruin of the brigade was attributed only to the drunkenness and inefficiency of the leaders. These facts were published in the San Antonio *Herald*.

SIBLEY'S Brigade was the great effort of Texas, and contained the vest fighting material in the whole State. Great things were expected of it, but it has failed as signally as it deserved. The fate of the leaders may be regarded as a precedent of what will happen to the great leaders of the rebellion, when their deluded people come to their senses.

THE CHILDREN OF SLAVES.

The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

OFFICE OF LOUISIANA STATE PENITENTIARY,
BATON ROUGE, August 19.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding Department of the Gulf:

MY DEAR SIR—I have in this institution several children, born in the prison of female convicts, between the ages of one and ten years. By the laws of the State of Louisiana these children are State property, and the custom has been to sell them into slavery at the age of ten years, and appropriate the proceeds to purposes of State expenditure. In view of the evacuation of the city, and possibly the abandonment of this institution, it has become a serious matter what shall be done with these children. Knowing your sentiments too well to believe you will order these prisoners, who have never yet gone beyond the confines of the penitentiary, sent into Slavery, and not caring to take a responsibility which you would so willingly assume, I ask to be directed with regard to these children of incarcerated parents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MOSES BATES,
Superintendent Louisiana State Penitentiary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20, 1862.

Moses Bates, Esq., Superintendent State Penitentiary:

SIR: I certainly cannot sanction any law of Louisiana which enslaves any children of female convicts born in the State prison. Their place of birth is certainly not their fault.

You are therefore to take such care of them as would be done with other destitute children. If these children were born of female convict slaves, possibly the master might have some claim; but I do not see how the State should have any. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. BUTLER, Major-General commanding.
By A. P. PUTNEY, Lieutenant and A. D. C.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

A few days since one of Commodore FARRAGUT'S men was killed to a tree and disembowled by a party of Mississippians, who captured him while wandering to the shore near the gunboats, in the neighborhood of Vicksburgh.

This statement comes both from prisoners and deserters, and is considered reliable. A party of rebels recently visited a house on Pawpaw Island, ten miles above Vicksburgh, and demanded food for themselves in the name of the Confederacy. The only occupant of the house was an old woman, eighty years of age, who gave them the dinner they desired, but told them they were trying to break up one of the best Governments in the world, and that they could never form another as good. She begged them to disperse and go to their homes, and cease to annoy the people of the region around. The ruffians became enraged at her words, and, after numerous threats against every friend of the Union, they deliberately carried her out of the house and hung her upon a tree before her own door. Her nephew—a Mr. HUTCHINSON—came down to the flotilla and informed Commodore DAVIS of the outrage.

BOMBARDMENT AND SURRENDER OF NATCHEZ.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT PORT HUDSON.

The *Delta*, of the 9th, has the following:

"The United States iron-clad steamer *Essex*, Commodore W. D. PORTER, arrived from up the river yesterday.

About a week ago, as the *Essex* was cruising in the river, the lookout reported the rebel gunboat *Wm. H. Webb* in sight. Chase was given immediately, and she was pursued past the guns at Vicksburgh. The *Essex* then started down the river, and on reaching Natchez, sent a boat's crew ashore for ice. The boat, on nearing shore, was fired into by the rebels, and several of the crew wounded.

For this act of temerity the whole shooting force of the *Essex* was brought to bear upon the ill-fated city for about two hours and a half, when a deputation was sent down, with a proposition to surrender the city and hoist the Stars and Stripes.

Commodore PORTER then ordered the firing to cease, and proceeded down the river till off Bayou Sara, where he stopped long enough to burn that ill-fated abode of rebels. There were but two houses left standing, one belonging to a gentleman, who is said to be friendly to the Union cause, and the other the property of a lady. We did not learn what insult was the immediate cause of this visitation of vengeance.

On Sunday, as the *Essex* was coming down the river, a rebel battery of thirty-four guns, opposite Port Hudson, opened upon her, and a fierce battle, at not more than eighty feet distance began, which lasted an hour. At the end of that time the battery was silenced, and the steamer passed on down.

The rebel battery was mounted with guns of very heavy calibre; but that circumstance only sufficed to prove the remarkable powers of resistance of the *Essex*. Her iron sides were struck in a multitude of places with 10-inch and other sized ball, the result in all cases being the same—a slight indentation into the sides of the steamer, and then the balls breaking into a thousand fragments and falling harmlessly into the water. The *Essex* commenced with the upper gun, and silenced them all, one after the other. She is truly a formidable craft, and comes fully up to the most sanguine expectations of her designer and builder, who, our readers will recollect, is Commodore PORTER himself. Certainly, nothing the people of New-Orleans have ever seen in the shape of an "iron-clad" can compare with the *Essex*.

In the contest with the battery at Port Hudson, the smoke pipes and the ventilator were perforated in numerous places, and present something the appearance of being rust eaten.

It was impossible to ascertain what the loss of the rebels was, as those engaged on the *Essex* were too well protected by iron armor to permit their seeing ashore; but as the action was at very close quarters, the loss on shore must have been heavy. There was no casualty on the steamer.

The names of PORTER and ESSEX have already passed into history in a former generation, and the exploits of the gallant old frigate in the waters of the Pacific have been the animated theme of discourse around millions of American hearthstones. This generation can now, too, boast of a PORTER, the son of the gallant sailor who shed so much lustre upon the United States navy; and the *Essex*, too, a craft of his own invention, named after the famous cruiser, and like her, distinguished for being almost without a rival in her line of service.

IMPORTANT FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

Interesting Letter from an Officer on Duty There—Condition of the National Forces—The Enemy Afraid to Attack—Gen. Morgan Probably Able to Hold the Position Until Relieved.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn.,
Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

The chances, I fear, are as a thousand to one that this letter will never reach you, for it will have to traverse at least two hundred miles of the enemy's territory before it can get into a United States mail—a bleak and mountainous section scoured by guerrillas, and whose every footpath is guarded by rebel cavalry. If it does not reach you, it will at least edify my former friend and present foe, Gen. KIRBY SMITH, who, it is rumored, threatens to carry the Confederate flag into high Northern latitudes.

The enemy continues to pour troops into Kentucky from the South; and if they do not fall victims of starvation in the thinly settled country immediately to the northeast of this place—(for it cannot be credited that our Government will permit them to penetrate into the fat Blue Grass region of Kentucky,) our Generals in the latter State will have to meet an army considerable in number, and led by one of the ablest and bravest men engaged in the unholy league against our country—Gen. KIRBY SMITH. But, if the rebel army in Southeastern Kentucky is twenty-five thousand strong, it is weaker than it would be were it composed of only fifteen thousand fighting men, for that number might possibly subsist in the mountain region for some time. If Gen. LEW. WALLACE gains the defiles between Lexington and London before SMITH has passed through them, there is nothing left for SMITH but, inspired by despair, to make a desperate struggle for victory, or to permit his army to die of starvation. His soldiers are without tents, and live almost exclusively on green corn and fruit. They are generally from Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, and two regiments, I believe, from Louisiana. In our excursions from the Gap, we have captured a few prisoners from among them, and they are very weary of the war.

Gen. STEVENSON, with his rebel division, is on our south front, for *now that we are surrounded by the enemy*, we have no rear. Our indomitable and gallant commander, Gen. G. W. MORGAN, has used every stratagem to draw him into a fight; but he is too good an officer to risk a battle where he believes that he is sure of the desired result without the loss of a man, by simply starving us out. The enemy considers our immediate capture so certain, that he has published everywhere that he has already ten thousand *prisoners* at Cumberland Gap. But he should remember the old adage of the chickens. We took this great military stronghold from Gen. STEVENSON, and he now desires to return the compliment; but he will fail; for *we will be neither starved nor beaten*. He is paying us the compliment to fortify his own position to await the processes of hunger upon us. But our hardy and determined soldiers, though occasionally on short allowance, are full of health and courage, and laugh at the threats of the foe.

In order to tempt the enemy into a fight, Gen. MORGAN sent out, on yesterday, a foraging train four miles from the Gap, under the convoy, apparently, of only the Thirty-third Indiana, and the Provost-Guard, under Lieut.-Col. GALLUP. But at the same time, our Commander had the brigades of BAIRD and DE COURCY masked by the forest, ready for action should the enemy come out from his camp, which is located in a strong position. The foraging wagons were loaded in sight of the enemy and driven away; and, after remaining in the open field from 8 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening, to coax up a fight, our forces were signaled to return for the night. But before doing so, our troops were instructed to form line, faced to the enemy, and play "Dixie," and then march into their headquarters to the tune of "*The girl I left behind me.*"

So our boys are delighted to find that they are not prisoners to the rebels after all. Nor will they be so long as we can make movements four miles from the Gap.

We have minor skirmishes of more or less importance with the rebels almost every day. Col. SHELLY, of the Fifth Tennessee, (Union regiment,) was sent out four days ago, to drive in the enemy's pickets on the Cotterell or Western road, by way of a diversion. He lost one man killed and three wounded. The enemy's loss was considerably greater, as the 30-pounders from Fort Farragut told with effect several times on the enemy's lines.

The day following this affair, a small detachment from the First and Second Tennessee regiments, was sent to Baptist Gap, eight miles west of this post, to effect the surprise and capture of a part of the enemy's cavalry. The surprise was complete, and resulted in the capture of Acting Brigadier-Gen. ALLSTON, of South Carolina, and a number of his men. The enemy left four dead on the field, but succeeded in carrying off his wounded. The capture most prized however, is the flag of ALLSTON'S own regiment, which, like the rebel cause, is sadly soiled and torn.

We are greatly afraid here that the enemy may occupy the route to Lexington, Ky., for so long a time as to prevent the construction of a military road to this place, in which event *it will be next to impossible to hold Cumberland Gap during the coming Winter.*

In the condition of complete and hopeless isolation from all succor and supplies in which this little army is now placed, the soldiers keep up their courage, spirits and determination to a wonderful degree. If we are hungry, we know that the enemy, who is watching us on our northern side, are as hungry as wolves. And we can stand starvation at least as long as a rebel. Our present small force can hold this position against 100,000 rebels, so far as fighting is concerned, and if the Government has determined not to relieve East Tennessee, let them manage in some way to send us a little supplies, and we will certainly hold Cumberland Gap. Gen. MORGAN is of course greatly disappointed that the Government did not send him the reinforcements it promised him before this time. If he had, them the rebels could never have entered Kentucky, and our gallant leader would now have had possession of East Tennessee. But like a true soldier, he makes no complaints; and as he has been ordered to uphold the Stars and Stripes on these everlasting mountain summits, he will stand at his post, like the Roman sentinel at Pompeii, until he is struck down by death.

This accursed rebellion should be crushed by the Fall. Talk as they will the resources of the South are exhausted. East Tennessee, one of the richest gardens in the world, scarcely contains sufficient supplies to last its own citizens during the coming Winter. The invasion of Kentucky was a terrible necessity to the rebels, and, if there defeated, Tennessee is gone to them forever. It is earnestly to be hoped that, now that we have a military General in command of our armies, they will be wielded in such a manner as to render the war speedily effective and triumphant.

O. P. Q.

[The day after the above letter of our correspondent was written, Gen. MORGAN, according to a telegram from the West, made a fierce and brilliant attack on STEVENSON'S Georgia Brigade, four miles from Cumberland Gap, routed the whole rebel force, and took sufficient rations to last his entire force for fifty days. This relieves the little army from the immediate prospect of starvation, which had for some time stared them in the face; but it does not relieve Government from the necessity of taking immediate steps to send Gen. MORGAN aid in men and supplies before his force is overtaken by Winter.]

LETTER FROM GEN. GEORGE W. MORGAN.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 7, 1862.

To the Editors of Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: Please say to the relatives and friends of the soldiers of this command, that we have good health and good spirits, and that our condition, in every respect, is better than that of the enemy who surround us.

Let our friends do their duty to our country, and we will try and take care of ourselves.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE W. MORGAN.

Counterfeit "Fives" on the Bank of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Peterson's Detector cautions the public against new counterfeit Fives on the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Retrograde Movement of Gen. Buell—The Ground Abandoned by Our Forces—The Main Army at Bowling Green—The Rebel Invasion of Kentucky, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

The retrograde movement of our troops, on the part of Gen. BUELL, has at length taken place. On the breaking up of our camps at Battle Creek, our men took possession of Decharo, whence, after being joined by BUELL in person, they took their line of march for Murfreesboro. But a brief period of inactivity was permitted at that point, when the command of "On to Nashville" was given. That city was reached without encountering the enemy, or the loss of a single wagon or scouting party by the guerrillas, who were on the alert to annoy and harass our movements.

Meantime, the brigade of Gen. NEGLEY, which had been stationed at Columbia and Pulaski, Tenn., and at Elk River and adjacent points, to guard bridges and trains, and the brigade of Gen. ROUSSEAU, stationed at Huntsville, Ala., received marching orders to join the main body of the army at Nashville. These orders were promptly and most successfully obeyed. *All Middle Tennessee south of Nashville, and North Alabama, recently held by Gens. Buell and Mitchell, may now be said to be temporarily abandoned by our troops.* The report that has gained currency through the public prints, that FORREST and his rebel cavalry were captured near Columbia, Tenn., is incorrect, and that noted guerrilla chief was most certainly operating in another quarter at the time the exploit was said to have been performed.

On the arrival at Nashville of the large and well appointed army of Gen. BUELL, orders were given to proceed at once to Bowling Green. In this movement Gen. NEGLEY had the advance, and reached Bowling Green on Sunday, the 7th inst., and went into camp. On the same day that Gen. NEGLEY reached this place, the general movement from Nashville commenced, and is still going on. The commands of Gens. WOOD, McCOOK, ROUSSEAU, SMITH, STARKWEATHER, CRITTENDEN, etc., are embraced in this movement. Over twenty-three hundred baggage wagons connected with these several commands have already arrived here in safety. The immense cavalcade of wagons and men extended a distance of over forty miles, which is more than half the distance from here to Nashville.

Bowling Green and vicinity compose one vast camping ground, and the very earth trembles to the tread of martial hosts. The divisions of Gen. McCOOK and CRITTENDEN have not yet arrived, but are on the way here; their advance will most probably be in to-night or in the morning. Gen. McCOOK'S advance is at Franklin, 21 miles south of this place. Gentlemen who came in this afternoon, report heavy cannonading and brisk musketry in the vicinity of Franklin to-day. A considerable reinforcement was hurriedly dispatched from this place in that direction this afternoon. It is thought that probably Gen. CHEATHAM, who leads one division of BRAXTON BRAGG'S army, and who is reported as having crossed the Cumberland some days since, has, in considerable force, pushed his way through East Tennessee by way of Hartsville, and made a dash upon McCOOK, in the neighborhood of Franklin, with a view of capturing his supply trains and cutting off a part of his forces. Others think that MORGAN has made a dash upon the train coming up; but this is hardly possible, as that famed guerrilla has for some time past been in the region of Lexington, from which point he has been filling Southeastern Kentucky with flaming appeals to "the young men." To-morrow will develop the truth of this reported cannonading. From personal observation we can say that twenty-four hours ago there was no appearance of the enemy about Franklin.

The question upon the lips of all is, *is Nashville to be evacuated?* Upon this subject quite a diversity of opinion exists. Yet from what we have seen and from what we know upon the subject, we feel almost safe in saying that Nashville will not be given up by our troops—without the existence of the most imperative necessity for the step, we know it will not be.

After the departure from that city for Kentucky of that part of Gen. BUELL'S forces indicated above, Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, with his division, will still be there, and he will doubtless be reinforced by a part of Gen. GRANT'S army. Our Government stores still remain in Nashville, and our heavy siege guns are still mounted upon the fortifications, and upon Capitol Hill, for the defence of the city. This, at least, does not look like an evacuation of the place.

You have seen a report in the papers to the effect that Gen. ROSECRANS had met the enemy at Tupello, and that he had been decisively repulsed. This is incorrect. The indefatigable and cautious hero of the Western Virginia campaigns is not apt to be "decisively repulsed." It has also been stated that he was marching up through middle Tennessee toward Nashville. The most probable whereabouts of Gen. ROSECRANS is down the Ohio River. A gentleman of undoubted veracity, and one whose opportunities for knowing are good, and who is just from the Ohio, informs me that transports had several days since been dispatched to Cairo for the purpose of conveying the General up the river. As to what point is to be his destination I am unable to say.

As indicated in a former letter, the rebels are attempting to invade Kentucky at several different points simultaneously, and have at every point assumed a tone insolent and defiant. Their flag floats from the dome of our State Capital, while from our Representative Hall their edicts and proclamations go forth. They have advanced to almost within striking distance of Cincinnati, while Louisville, the commercial metropolis of the State, is threatened by them. Lexington, Shelbyville and the principal part of southeastern Kentucky, is in their hands. The recapture of Clarksville, and the disperson of the guerrillas at Madisonville, by the Federal arms, has at length given a check to their successful raids of plunder in the western and southwestern counties of the State,—yet the destruction of the magnificent lock and dam at Spottsville, on Green River, is another rebel success of no small magnitude. It entirely destroys navigation on Green and Barren rivers for a long time to come. This point is on Barren, which is navigable to our wharves by slack water. Barren is an affluent of Green River, hence the destruction of the locks and dams on that stream deprives the people here of all navigation by water. Brig.-Gen. SMITH is at present in command of the post at this place, and attends to his many and responsible duties with commendable vigilance and satisfaction.

A few nights since 25 rebel pickets, a part of MORGAN'S men, were captured a few miles adjacent to this place. They were all sent to the military authorities at Louisville. One of the young rebels, the son of an old worthy Union citizen of this county, was killed in the encounter. The old rebel fortifications here have been strengthened and manned since the advance of Gen. BUELL reached the place. No passes are granted to any one on any pretext, either to go out or come into town. The bridge and trestle at Salt River was burned a few days since, and this place and points below were for a time cut off from Northern communications. Trains are running regularly now, however, and mails are received daily.

BRAGG, it is reported, has crossed the Cumberland a considerable distance above Nashville. It is said that since crossing the Cumberland he has divided his army into two divisions, and that he is pushing on through East Tennesseee and Kentucky, with the view of flanking BUELL. Whatever truth there may be in this statement, it is evident that BUELL'S retrograde movement into Kentucky is made with special reference to the invasion of the State by the rebels. That he will prove himself competent to cope successfully with them, and overwhelm them with defeat, no loyal man doubts for a moment.

The former Provost-Marshal of Glasgow informs me this evening that Gen. BUCKNER is at Tompkinsville at the head of 7,000 rebels, and that his force is thought to be the advance of one division of Gen. BRAGG'S. The war has now begun in earnest in Kentucky. A powerful blow will evidently be struck, and that soon. It may be in this immediate vicinity. Wherever it may be, and whenever it may be, if this department of the army be connected with it, as it no doubt will be, you shall be duly informed.

CURTIUS.

The Fourth and Fifth Battalions of Artillery

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The Fourth and Fifth Battalions of Artillery left Madison Barracks this morning at 6 o'clock, *en route* for New-York, where they will arrive to-night. The Fourth Battalion is commanded by Capt. COWLES, and consists of 600 men, and the Fifth by Capt. WARD, with 631 men.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Again Falling Back—Destruction of the Bridges on the Covington and Lexington Railroad—A Cavalry Skirmish, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The rebels commenced falling back yesterday, and at last accounts were between Demassville and Falmouth, burning the bridges on the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

A scouting party of 53 of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry engaged 100 rebels near Florence, last night and killed five and wounded seven, and routed the remainder. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

Gen. WALLACE has been relieved of the command of the forces here, and directed to report for duty at Columbus, Ohio. The command of the troops here has been assigned to Gen. A. J. SMITH. Gen. NELSON has recovered from his wounds, and will command the troops at Louisville.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 15.

The steamboat *Vanderbilt* arrived this morning, with about 1,100 Union paroled prisoners, from Aiken's Landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Last evening the balance of the paroled Union prisoners all passed through here, *en route* to Annapolis, where they have been taken, amounting to 5,212. Some were too sick to leave Richmond.

The steamboat *Swan* left for Washington, D. C., this afternoon.

Another boat leaves soon with two hundred National soldiers from the Chesapeake Hospital, who have recovered, and are going to join their regiments up the Potomac.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The military commenced fortifying the city yesterday. Negroes were impressed throwing up rifle pits and digging breastworks.

There is nothing reliable from Mumfordsville. The telegraph is down.

The *Journal* to-day received information that Col. WILDER and his gallant band, after fighting three days, were forced to surrender to an overwhelming force of the enemy, at 12 o'clock Tuesday night. This is not reliable.

Multitudes of conflicting rumors respecting matters south of here have prevailed all day, creating considerable excitement. All that can now be said is that KIRBY SMITH appears to be joining BRAGG, intending to give BUELL battle.

Louisville is being formidably intrenched, and great numbers of slaves from loyal and disloyal owners indiscriminately have been impressed for that purpose.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The ship *W. H. Prescott* has been chartered for a load of wheat to Liverpool.

Business from the hands of importers during the week has been remarkably dull. Sales 500 bbls. Crushed Sugar, 14c. Legal tender notes 13 per cent discount.

Several showers in the mountain districts recently, indicate the near approach of the rainy season.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the 11th gives items concerning the progress of emigration between there and Oregon. Two trains were attacked by Indians at Subteli's Cut-off. Fifteen or twenty persons were killed. A band of Snakes, Shoshones, and Bannoes, well armed, are endeavoring to prevent emigrants from going to the salmon country. Col. CONNER arrived at Salt Lake on the 10th, having left the California troops at Ruby Valley until he located a garrison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 15.

Sailed ship *Thatcher*, MAGOON, for Liverpool, carrying 32,000 sacks of wheat: also sailed ship *Goddess* Callao.

All departments of trade are languishing.

An immense mass meeting was held in Music Hall on Sunday to arouse the people to the importance of making a creditable contribution for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Mayor presided. Speeches were made by Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, EUGENE CASSERLY, FREDERICK BILLINGS and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the movement to raise money is likely to prove a great success.

Part of the estate of the late Senator BRODERICK was sold at auction on Saturday for $170,000.

The San Francisco brokers have organized a Stock and Exchange Board, on a plan similar to the New-York organization.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

B. F. HARDING was elected United States Senator, by the Oregon Legislature, on the 12th, after thirty ballots. The last vote stood: Harding, 28; George A. Williams, 23. HARDING is a Union Democrat.

Citizens in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, have contributed $5,000 to the National Sanitary Fund.

A dispatch dated Ruby Valley, Utah, 15th, says that 23 emigrants were killed by the Indians near Gravelly Ford, Humboldt River. Col. CONNER will dispatch a company of cavalry to-morrow, to ascertain the facts, and, if possible, chastise the Indians.

The first arrest for the utterance of treasonable language in California, was made yesterday at Benicia—one Maj. MACKAY, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He was committed to prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Arrived, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama. Sailed, ship *Anglo-Saxon*, Howland Island; ship *Mary*, Calcutta.

The markets are unchanged.

The Stockton *Argus*, San José *Tribune* and Tulare *Post*, three secession sympathizing journals, have been refused transmission by mail or express, in accordance with an order issued by Gen. WRIGHT.

The larger part of the town of Snelling, Mercer County, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The loss of property amounts to $25,000.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* was at Acapulco on the 5th.

The French war vessel *Bayonnaise* left that port on the 29th August, having been unable to secure supplies, all communication with the shore being denied by a sufficiently strong body of Mexican soldiers, who held the fort.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Sept. 19.—Nos. 22, 35, 49, 54, 55, 12, 17, 21, 26, 30, 38, 45, 34, 26½, (114,) 50, 57, 58, 59, 60.

BROOKLYN DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republican Assembly District Conventions met at the different places designated in the published call last evening, and selected the following delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 24th inst:

FIRST DISTRICT—Delegates—Thomas McElrath, A. W. Bliss, C. W. Godard.

ALTERNATES—A. H. Gale, Andrew B. Hodges, A. Van Sicklen.

SECOND DISTRICT—Delegates—G. L. Ford, William Cost, James S. F. Stranahan.

ALTERNATES—Geo. B. Lincoln, G. M. Comstock, R. H. Thompson.

THIRD DISTRICT—Delegates—Dr. Wm. C. Benedict, George H. Haynard, L. W. Brainard.

ALTERNATES—John Williams, E. J. Whittock, James L. Quick.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Delagates—A.C. Brownell, Abraham Neslee, Charles Hamilton.

ALTERNATES—Wm. Hunt, S. H. Roberts, Peter Graham.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Delegates—Wm. M Phelps, John Anderson, B. J. Hathaway.

ALTERNATES—Samuel B. Walters, Richard Pierce.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE, FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The First Regiment of the Empire Brigade broke camp, at East New-York, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and took their final departure for the seat of war. They numbered about 800 men. The line of march was through Fulton-avenue and Fulton-street to the ferry, a distance of five miles, over cobble-stone pavements. By the time the men had reached the ferry they presented a jaded and weary appearance, and were glad at the prospect of a little rest. They embarked on a ferryboat and were conveyed to the foot of Canal-street, whence they will be taken to Port Monmouth, N. J., and transported to Washington by railroad. They reached the foot of Fulton-street about 6½ o'clock, and departed amid the cheers of a vast multitude who had assembled to bid them good-bye. The following is a list of the officers:

Field—Colonel, James Jourdan; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. H. McNarey; Major, (vacant.)

Staff—Adjutant, S. A. Insley; Quartermaster, Jas. H. Cornwell; Surgeon, C. H. Murphy; First Assistant Surgeon, George DeLandre; Second Assistant Surgeon, (vacant;) Chaplain, (vacant.)

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, Jacob David; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Wm. C. Martinot; Commissary Sergeant, Edward Riley; Hospital Steward, (vacant.)

Line.—Company A—Captain, S. M. Saunders; First Lieutenant, (vacant;) Second Lieutenant, Patrick Brannagan.

Company B—Captain, Charles H. March; First Lieutenant, F. B. Littlejohn; Second Lieutenant, Charles Herman.

Company C—Captain, Charles Smith; First Lieutenant, B. B. Purdy; Second Lieutenant, Hugh Gallagher.

Company D—Captain, John Smith; First Lieutenant, John R. White; Second Lieutenant, Jaques Kalt.

Company E—Captain, John M. Reidenback; First Lieutenant, Theodore F. King; Second Lieutenant, Charles Schurig.

Company F—Captain, Hiram Kalt; First Lieutenant, R. L. Selleck; Second Lieutenant, W. B. Boos.

Company G—Captain, John O'Connor; First Lieutenant, James Cain; Second Lieutenant, William Dowd.

Company H—Captain, N. A. Furey; First Lieutenant, Smith C. Roof; Second Lieutenant, Henry P. Mayo.

Company I—Captain, George McCoun; First Lieutenant, Edward Gillen; Second Lieutenant, Michael Campbell.

Company K—Captain, J. W. Dunn; First Lieutenant, Jeremiah Falvey; Second Lieutenant, Michael Healey.

A number of the men on furlough, and some absent without leave, were necessarily left behind. They will be sent on in detachments. The full number of the regiment is 950. The other regiments of the brigade will leave as soon as they receive the State bounty.

Boston Races.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The four-mile race between the Kentucky horse *Wagram* and Kentucky mare *Verge*, owned in Canada, was won to-day in two heats by *Wagram*. Time—8:5¼; 8:12.

For Saturday's races, three year olds, mile heats, the entries are *Jack Horner*, *Miss Jessie* and *Blackbird*.

For the single dash of two miles, the entries are *Betty Ward*, *Hillsborough* and *Blazing Star*.

The Sickles' Brigade.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Gov. MORGAN has empowered Gen. D. E. SICKLES with authority to accept for his brigade companies from any part of the State. Many companies not attached to regiments having applied heretofore for admission into his brigade and were refused, will now be received under the authority of the Governor to Gen. SICKLES.

THE FRANCIS SKIDDY ON FIRE.—About 10½ o'clock last evening Officer COARVIN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered fire issuing from a window on the larboard side of the steamer *Francis Skiddy*, lying at pier No. 14 North River. The alarm was promptly sounded, when the officer proceeded on board the boat and assisted in putting out the fire, which was extinguished before the arrival of the firemen. The origin of the fire was traced to the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which had been left burning in the barber's saloon. Damage about $50.

[Advertisement.]

TO BRIGADIERS.—Go in, old boys! go in, and lose your legs. Think of the facilities this will afford you when the war is over for stumping your respective States. Besides when you are at home, and have laid aside your military caps, what a brilliant chance you will have of getting into society by wearing KNOX'S latest style of Hats. A KNOX Hat is a sure passport to good company. The fall style, now open, is decidedly recherche. KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 44 | Sun sets.... 6 04 | Moon rises... 1 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 00 | Gov. Island. 4 55 | Hell Gate.... 6 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Potomac, Fletcher, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Ina Russell, Kelly, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Magdalene, (Swed.,) Minthe, Glasgow, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Kittie Floyd, Dearborn, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Arkwright, Calkins, Liverpool.

Barks J. Ahlers, (Hamb.,) Schranschel, Rotterdam, Ruger & Bros.; Utah, Seeley, New-Orleans, C. Durand; Speranza, (Br.,) Russell, London.

Brigs Nathan, Means, Minitilan and Vera Cruz, Moore & Henry; John and Elizabeth, Main, Cork, Jas. Henry; P. I. Nevius, (Br.,) Williams, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Emily, (Br.,) Cork, John Jackson; Catharine, (Br.,) Pillman, St. Johns, N. F., C. H. Trumball.

Schooners Georgiana, Hale, Norwich, M. Briggs & Co; Anna, (Br.,) Lent, Cow Bay, P. I. Nevius & Son; Hudson, Stocking, Middletown, H. S. Rackett; T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, L. Kenny; Crenshaw, Nelson, Glasgow, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Maggie Bell, Gilkey, St. John, P. R., R. P. Buck & Co.; Mountain Eagle, Ames, Philadelphia, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Butcher, Alexandria 40 hours, in ballast.

U. S. steam transport Edwin Lewis, Rowe, Fortress Monroe 24 hours.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Terry, New-Orleans Sept. 10, and Pensacola 13th, to D. B. Allen. Left in Pensacola Sept. 12, steamers Honduras, arr. 10th, and Mary H. Bowman, Sept. 14, off Sombrero Light, signaled bark Quincy, bound W.

Steamer J. O. Roads, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Itasca, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer G. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Asthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Young Sam, (of Portland,) Merryman, Liverpool Aug. 11, with coal and salt to Trask & Dearborn. Sept. 9, lat. 43, lon. 54, spoke ship Emerald, Luce, from Liverpool for New-York.—(Arrived 17th.)

Ship Emerald, Luce, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal to Howland & Frothingham. Sept. 16, no lat. or lon., signalized ship Sciota, from Baltimore for Liverpool; made signals several times to her, none of which she recognized.

Ship Sabino, (new, of Bath,) Woodward, Bath 4 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Ship Lisbon, (of Bath.) Courrier, New-Orleans Aug. 24, with sugar, &c., to master.

Ship Gaspee, (of Providence,) Andrews, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Conquest, Sears, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast to D. Tompkins.

Ship Whampoa, (of New